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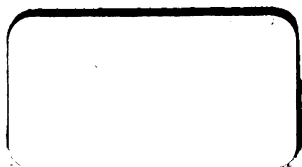
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IRISH MADE EASY:

BEING

LESSONS, STORIES, SONGS, Etc.,
IN SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

With an Introduction

EXPLAINING THE REASONS FOR THE ADOPTION OF THIS
CHANGE FROM THE CURRENT SPELLING OF IRISH.

SEÁN Ó CUÍV,
Do Chuir le Chéili.

SECOND EDITION.

Dublin:
JAMES DUFFY AND CO., LTD.,
15 WELLINGTON QUAY.

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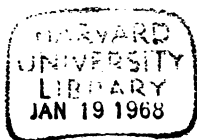
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PREFACE.

THIS little book contains the substance of the contributions under the title of "Irish Made Easy" which appeared in the *Irish Packet* during the past four months. For the past year or two the movement for the simplification of Irish spelling has been gathering strength, and at the beginning of the present year a scheme was on foot for the establishment of a journal to advocate reform. Before that scheme had fully matured the editor of the *Irish Packet* offered to those interested in reform an opportunity of placing their views before the public. That offer was readily accepted, and on the 4th April the first contribution, which is now quoted in full as an introduction to this book, was published. There is nothing to add to the case for reform as stated in that contribution. It may, however, be stated that the publication of "Irish Made Easy" in the *Irish Packet* has disclosed the existence of widespread dissatisfaction with the current system of spelling. I have received numerous letters

on the subject from all quarters welcoming reform and deploring the non-existence of books in the reformed spelling. It is in response to the desire for texts in simplified spelling that this book is now published.

SEÁN Ó CUÍV.

Fionárus, Glasnevin,
Dublin, August, 1907.

INTRODUCTION.

The Editor has been entirely too flattering in his references to the "Irish Made Easy" page of "The Packet." I have not the slightest title to be regarded as an expert; I am merely the figure-head for the moment of an extensive movement amongst Gaelic speakers, scholars, and students in favour of the use of the ordinary Roman alphabet and of bringing the spelling of Irish into harmony with the living speech, and my name appears at the head of this page simply as a guarantee of good faith to the Editor and the public that this is a genuine attempt to remove some of the difficulties which are preventing the use of Irish for commercial purposes and retarding the spread of the language as a living tongue. What we expect this page to do is to make the learning of Irish very much easier than it has been heretofore and to make the reading of Irish by Irish speakers simplicity itself. The changes which the system upon which our Irish will be written will effect are two—(1) the use of the Roman alphabet, and (2) the spelling of the words as they are pronounced.

The Roman Type.

The use of the Roman alphabet has been advocated at various times within the last

thirty years, but the sentiment in favour of distinctive letters for the Irish language has up to the present prevailed against any extensive use of the Roman letters. Canon Ulick Burke, writing in 1877, at a time when Irish was generally spoken throughout the West and South of Ireland, says:—

From experience the writer is of opinion that the use of the old angular letter has deterred many people from learning Irish. If the society now being formed in Dublin for the Preservation of the Irish Language retain the pointed character incorrectly styled "Old Irish," they will not find many learners; they will have very few earnest readers after the present enthusiasm will have died out. In a few years the Society will be a thing of the past, like all kindred bodies who have, within the past forty years, arisen, played their part, and passed away. They will merely publish a few books or establish a periodical for a year or two, and then when the object of some earnest workers will have been gained, the whole movement will cease and the organisation collapse.

The Rev. Dr. Hogan, S.J., M.R.I.A., who is well known in the Gaelic world as an Examiner in Irish for the Royal University, discusses the merits of the Gaelic type and the Roman type in his Irish phrase-book, published in 1891. Having mentioned the sentimental reasons for retaining the old type, which he admits that he, as an Irishman, felt the full force of, he gives other reasons for using the Roman type instead. Amongst these reasons are:—(1) Irish type is more trying on the sight; (2) the Irish letters are

the old Roman letters, which Rome and the world, except Ireland, have discarded for the improved modern Roman; (3) to write the Irish letters costs 20 or 30 per cent. more of valuable time; (4) printing in Irish type is most expensive and less accurate. Father Hogan also says, and this is more important for our purpose:—

“As teacher and Examiner, I know that boys, in learning to write, and in writing, Irish text, lose half or one-third of their time, which would be better spent in learning the language and literature of Ireland. In the compositions of the boys of the Intermediate grade, I have met with an almost peerless specimen of penmanship, and it was the work of a lad who knew almost nothing of Irish; but as a rule the writing was so wretched as almost to deter a person from reading it. Hence I am sure that while the students will find more ease in writing their compositions and exercises in Roman hand, the numerous teachers throughout the country will find more comfort in reading and correcting them. Many gifted Irishmen, and Scots who speak Gaelic from their childhood, and are saturated with it, have been and are deterred from reading Irish books by the strange look of the letters, and fancy it is a language unknown to them. Since I feel that for these reasons Irish type is not as good as the modern Roman, I do not employ it, as I would not use an old Roman or old Irish plough, or go in a boat like St. Brendan's from Kingstown to Holyhead, or in a 'chariot' like Cuchulain's from Dublin to Cork, or give up coal, gas, and electric light for turf, rush lights, and candles.”

Mr. Maurice Healy, of Cork, in a series of

letters published in the "Freeman's Journal," in 1893, repeated to the Gaelic League the appeal which Canon Burke made in 1877 to the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language. He went further, and suggested that the language should be written phonetically.

Professor Sweet, of Oxford, the great English authority on phonetics, who lectured in Dublin two or three years ago for the School of Irish Learning, in his work on "The Practical Study of Languages," refers to the increasing use of the Roman letters. Here is what he says:—

"Fortunately there is a growing tendency to substitute the Roman for the National alphabet in many languages. Holland, Sweden, England, and many other countries have given up the black letter, and others are following in their steps. The practice of transliteration into the Roman alphabet has extended to many of the Slavonic languages. . . . The first thing is to learn the language itself in the easiest possible way, which involves beginning with transliterated texts. When the language itself has once been learnt, it can be easily read in any alphabet. Greek is still Greek in a Roman as well as in a Byzantine dress, Arabic is still Arabic, even when written with Hebrew letters, just as English remains English in all the hundreds of systems of shorthand in which it has from time to time been written. "The difficulties caused by the written form of the language, such as the complexity of its alphabet—which again may be the result of the writing being partly hieroglyphic—the ambiguity or unphonetic

character of its orthography are all purely external. Arabic is still Arabic when transliterated into Roman letters, nor is Japanese any the more Japanese for being written in a mixture of disguised hieroglyphs and syllabic alphabetic writing, both borrowed from China. No existing system of writing is anything but an external disguise borrowed from some other language. Arabic is disguised Syriac writing, and the Russian alphabet is Byzantine Greek."

"With such authorities on their side it may be asked why the advocates of the Roman alphabet have not so far been successful. The reasons are many. In the first place there was naturally a strong sentiment in favour of preserving the letters which had been associated with the language for so many hundred years, and in the second place the inconvenience of using these letters was not so evident as it is now. Since Irish has begun to come out from the mountain and the bogs, and from the dusty manuscripts of the libraries and to force its way into the printing room, the counting house, and the bank, the enormous inconvenience of persevering with the old letters is forcing itself upon the attention of everybody. The newspapers, too, by giving us regularly Irish words and phrases in their ordinary type are familiarising us with the appearance of Irish words in the new dress, and are preparing for the change which, if the language is to survive, now seems inevitable.

One of the greatest forces working on the side of progress, however, is the interest

which in recent years has been aroused in the science of phonetics as applied to Irish. In the old days it used to be thought that if the Roman letters, or the English letters, as they used to be called, were used for writing Irish, students of the language would bring the English sounds of the letters into the Irish words. The work of the Rev. Dr. O'Daly has, however, largely revolutionised men's minds on this question. He came to Ireland and found the students pronouncing Irish words in lumps and calling the Irish letters by their English names, and he set to work to teach the people the sound values which the letters represented and the way in which they should use their vocal organs to produce these sounds. Dr. O'Daly found Irish spelling regular, that is to say according to certain complicated rules, but he soon discovered in actual experience that the time which was spent in learning these rules could be much more profitably employed in learning the language itself. Since then he has boldly advocated reform and has done more than any other man to create the public opinion which makes this effort in "The Irish Packet" possible.

Spread Irish like Wildfire.

In a remarkable speech delivered in Kilkenny last year, Dr. O'Daly said that he had come to the conclusion, from a varied experience of teaching Irish to priests, nuns, lawyers, doctors, teachers, and all classes of society down to the illiterate, that if they meant to spread Irish as a real living lan-

guage, written, spoken, and read, they must simplify the spelling of the words, so that the learners would see before their eyes what they heard with their ears and what they must say with their mouths. Mr. Carnegie was giving £3,000 annually for the association for the re-spelling of the English language in America, and he wished they had another £3,000 for the re-spelling of Irish. Irish spelling was so complicated that their only chance of learning to read Irish at present was with the book shut. Irish was spoken on an exactly opposite principle to that on which it was written. Unless this was remedied, his personal conviction was that their task of spreading Irish—real Irish—was practically impossible. But if they gave to their learners an Irish alphabet such as the ancient writers had, they could put into their hands an instrument which, of itself, would spread Irish like wild fire through the schools of this country.

The Simplified Spelling.

Since that speech was delivered Dr. O'Daly has been working out an alphabet specially designed for the teaching of Irish sounds and not necessarily to be employed in writing Irish under ordinary circumstances. The advent of Dr. Osborn J. Bergin to Dublin, however, has changed his plans. Long before Dr. Bergin went to Germany to pursue his studies in philology (which, of course, included a study of phonetics) he was convinced that Irish spelling would have to be reformed and that, like the rest of Western Europe and America we should have to adopt the modern

Roman alphabet. He saw that the existence of ornamental letters for Irish did not prevent students from pronouncing Irish words as if they were made up of letters with English sound values, and he also saw that the possession of a common alphabet by different peoples did not prevent them from learning each other's language. Dr. Bergin, whose knowledge of both old and modern Irish would prevent him from tampering injudiciously with the spelling of Irish, is even a more thorough reformer as a result of his increased knowledge and experience. These two men, assisted by others whose names I am not at present at liberty to mention, have been working at this subject, and they have given us an alphabet, based on the letters of the modern Roman alphabet, which is capable of expressing with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes all the sounds of the Irish language. It has been tested by writing in different dialects and proved not wanting. The authors of it, however, being scientific men, do not offer it to the public as the last word to be said on the subject, and say that all Irish spelling must be stereotyped now and for ever on this system. Fortunately, Father Peter O'Leary's splendid work for the Irish language, and particularly his independent stand on the question of Irish spelling, has made it impossible for anybody to force a system of spelling on the nation against its will. We, for our part, who believe in this system, are content to submit it to the test of actual ex-

perience, confident that it will help in no small measure, as the Editor of The Irish Packet has declared, to restore the language of the Gael once more to the nation.

SEÁN Ó CUÍV.

Irish Made Easy

THE NEW ALPHABET.

The following table gives the new alphabet for Irish, with examples of its application indicating the sound values of the letters. The examples are taken from Desmond Irish, the dialect with which the authors of the alphabet are most familiar, but it would be quite as easy to give examples in Decies, Ulster, or Connacht Irish. The alphabet is capable of representing the sounds of all four dialects. A Mid-Connacht folk song published on page 69 illustrates the practical application of the alphabet to Connacht Irish. We hope that when our writers of Irish will have mastered the alphabet and acquired that nice discrimination of sound which is essential for exact spelling there will be no lack of material in all the dialects. "Irish Made Easy" is expected to appeal particularly to three classes of people:—(1), Irish speakers who cannot read Irish; (2), English speakers who have not yet tried to learn Irish; (3), English speakers who have attempted to learn Irish and failed. There is a fourth class—those who can speak and read Irish—whom we expect to have among our readers also, but, inasmuch as they are already saved for

the language, they are not our chief concern. With regard to the first class, any of them who can read English will be able to read our Irish at first sight. They will not require any drilling in the sound values of the letters. The second class certainly require such a drilling, and they are catered for specially in the "Lessons for Learners."

There remain the other two classes, both of whom are presumed to know the value of the old Roman or Gaelic letters. For these a brief explanation of our alphabet will be sufficient. They will see from the table given below that there are at least thirty-four consonant sounds that have to be represented. There are really more, for there are the sounds represented by double "l" and double "n," which can continue to be written as they are at present. As there are, therefore, at least thirty-six sounds to be represented by consonants, it will be seen that it would not be possible to have a separate symbol for each sound without adopting the technical alphabet of the Association Phonétique, or inventing a new set of symbols which could not be useful for practical everyday purposes. That difficulty was overcome in the Gaelic alphabet by the adoption of the system of glides; that is, putting a broad or slender vowel in contact with a consonant to indicate the quality of the consonant. That system has been adopted for the new alphabet, and we thus get two sounds, broad and slender, for each consonant. With us, how-

ever, this system, which our forefathers called *cál le cál agus leahar le lehan* (slender with slender and broad with broad), is used only where the sound necessitates it, and not where the appearance of the written word requires it, as at present. There are no dead letters in our Irish, either consonant or vowel—every letter has some function to discharge. All aspirated letters, therefore, are dropped where they are silent.

With regard to the vowels, it will be seen that, in addition to the short vowels and the long vowels with which readers of Irish are familiar, three new sets of signs have been introduced. The grave accent (‘) has been introduced to indicate short stressed vowels in those positions in which the spelling up to the present left the sound ambiguous or worse. The circumflex accent (ˆ) has been introduced to indicate nasality, which was ignored up to the present, to the detriment of the living speech, and the diæresis (¨) and the letter *y* have been introduced to enable sounds which in the present spelling require two, three, or four letters to be represented by one letter in the new. The use of these signs is illustrated in the table.

The sound which *y* represents (an *i* sound beginning and ending broad) is admirably illustrated by the phrase which National School teachers used to employ to teach their Irish-speaking pupils the meaning of the English word “sheep”—namely, “Sheep *isea cyra agus cuinig er sin.*” In this alphabet

"e" is of itself fully slender, whereas in the old it was considered necessary to put in "i" as a slender glide after e. Leis, old spelling, of which the new spelling is "les," is an example. In the preparation of this alphabet an analysis was made of the sounds of modern Irish, and as far as possible a distinct symbol was apportioned to each sound. There was one sound, however, which it was found impossible to represent by a separate symbol without at the same time impairing the practical utility of the entire alphabet. That sound is the irrational vowel sound which is heard in unaccented monosyllables, and in the unaccented syllables of longer words, and is generally represented by phoneticians by an inverted e. Examples of it occur in our Gaelic stories in the article "an" in the second syllable of the noun Seamaróg and in other words. It is also found in the first syllable of the English word "abroad," or any similar word. In the ordinary Gaelic spelling it is represented by "a," "e," "i," "o," in some words, and in others like seamróg and garbh it is not represented at all. In all words in which that sound is represented in the ordinary spelling by an "a," "e," "i," or "o" it is represented by the same letter in the new spelling; in words where it is heard, but is not represented in the old spelling, it will be represented by an "a" or an "i." The number of words in which the sound occurs is not very great, but they are common, frequently recurring words, and students will, without difficulty, learn to

distinguish between them and words in which the letters have the ordinary value.

Diphthongs being the union of simple vowel sounds, are provided for in the direct manner by the use of vowels, and not by the round-about way of using combinations of vowels and consonants at present employed in writing Irish. Illustrations of the diphthongs are given in the table, which is as follows:—

ALPHABET.

**B, C, Ch, D, F, G, Gh, H, L, M,
N, Ng, P, R, S, T, V, W.**

Simp. Spg. Eng. Trans. Old. Spg.

B br.	Bá	Drowning	Báóab
B sl.	Bía	Food	Biaó
C br.	Cás	Trouble	Cár
C sl.	Cih	A shower	Cioé
Ch br.	Ach	But	Act
Ch sl.	Chím	I see	Cím
D br.	Dá	Two	Dá
D sl.	Dí	Of drink	Díge
F br.	Fáil	Getting	Faíáil
F sl.	Fear	A man	Fear
G br.	Gour	A goat	Goáar
G sl.	Geal	Bright	Geal
Gh br.	A ghrá	My love	A ghrá
Gh sl.	Ghiolas	I sold	Ghiolar
H	Cahú	Regret	Cahúáó
L br.	Luí	Lying	Lúige
L sl.	Leag	Knock down	Leag
M br.	Má	If	má
M sl.	Mil	Honey	mit
N br.	Nós	Custom	nóir

	Simp. Spg.	Eng Trans.	Old. Spg.
N al.	Nead	A nest	neao
Ng br.	na ngál,	of the Gaels.	na n̄gaeb- eal
Ng al.	Sing Fén	We ourselves	Sinn féin
P br.	Pá	Pay	páige
P al.	Peaca	Sin	peacaó
R br.	Roh	A wheel	Rot
R al.	Ere	Ireland	Éire
S br.	Suí	Sitting	Suíde
S al.	Sin	That	Sin
T br.	Tobar	A well	Tobar
T al.	Tír	Land	Tír
V br.	Mo vón	My sorrow	mo dhón
V al.	Ví	Was	Óí
W	Buí	Yellow	Buíde

a, e, i, o, u, à, è, ì, ò, ù, á, é, í, ó, ú,
 ä, ê, î, ô, û, ä, î, û, y.

a	Lag	Weak	lag
ai	Tais	Soft	taif
ea	Leag	Knock down	leag
eai	Geaitire	Splinter	geaitire
e	Ber	Bring	ber
i	Min	Meal	min
io	Fios	Knowledge	fior
ui	Duine	Person	uine
o	Cos	Foot	cor
oi	Toil	Will	toil
eo	Deoch	Drink	veoc
u	Muc	Pig	muc
iu	Piuc	Bit	pioc
ui	Caiale	Pulse	cuirle
à	às	Out of	ar
è	Dè	From him	oe
ì	Dì	From her	oi
ò	Dò	To him	oo
ù	Amùh	Outside	amùt

á	Bás	Death	bár
ái	Páirc	Field	páirc
eá	Ciseán	Basket	ciseán
eái	Ciseáin	Of a basket	ciseáin
ia	Sgiál	Story	rséal
ae	Lae	Of day	lae
á	Gál	Gael	Saeóeat
á	Náv	Saint	naomh
uí	Nuív	Of a saint	naoimh
f	Sí	She	rí
fo	Síos	Down	ríor
uí	Luí	Lying	luíge
y	Cyra	Sheep	caora
y	Lyd	Least	laigead
ó	óg	Young	óg
óí	Cóir	Right	cóir
eóí	Feóil	Meat	feoil
eó	Deór	Tear	deor
ú	Cú	Greyhound	cú
úí	Súil	Eye	rúit
iú	Siúl	Walking	riubal
iúi	Ciúin	Quiet	ciúin
á	Láv	Hand	lámh
ó	Chó	As	cómh
á	Cúra	Fragrant	cúmhra

ua, ue, uí, ia, ie, iái, ou, au, ay, oy, ei

ua	Suas	Up	ruar
ue	Uer	Hour	uair
uí	Fuir	Found	fuair
ia	Cial	Sense	cial

fe iài	Blíen Fíàin	A year Wild	blíadain fíadain
ia ià ou ou au eoui	Iad Iàd Poul Gou Sàura Seonic	They Jealousy Hole Smith Summer Hawks	íao éao poll sada samrao seadaic
ay ayi oy ei	Tayg Cayil Doying Feim	Tadhg Lose Deep Effort	taog caill doimín feiróm

Lessons for Learners.

This section is intended for those who have not yet tried to learn Irish, and who are not expected to know even the letters heretofore employed in writing Irish. It will prevent misunderstanding to state at the outset that the only absolutely safe guide to pronunciation is to hear and see the words pronounced by an Irish speaker. By hearing and seeing the words pronounced we get assistance towards proper pronunciation which can never be obtained from a representation of the sound on paper. Every student is, therefore, advised—if the opportunity presents itself—to get an Irish speaker to give him a drilling in the foregoing alphabet. There must be numbers of students, however, who will not have an opportunity of consulting an Irish speaker at once, and for those students the system employed in our exercises ought to be of the greatest assistance. This system is to take certain English words as they are pronounced in Ireland and write them in the new spelling so as to indicate the value of the new letters. Most people in this country in speaking English employ sounds which belong to the Irish language, and this fact, which is being availed of in these exercises, makes the learning of Irish comparatively easy. The English word “though,” for instance,, is

generally pronounced in Ireland as if it were the Irish word *dó* (two). By writing English words in the new alphabet we shall avoid many of the disadvantages of attempting to give the pronunciation of Irish words with a phonetic key, as in Father O'Growney's books, or with the "imitated pronunciation" of Hugos books. In this case the student will not throw away the alphabet as soon as he has mastered the pronunciation of the key words; he will continue to use the alphabet for reading and writing Irish.

The following table prepared by Dr. Bergin and Dr. O'Daly gives first in the ordinary spelling certain English words as they are pronounced in Ireland, and immediately following, the same words spelled with the letters of the Irish alphabet. The object is to teach students that they already have the sounds for many Irish words and also to familiarise them with the practice of representing sounds by the use of the Irish letters.

Eng.	Ph Sp.	Eng.	Ph Sp.	Eng.	Ph Sp
a	lock, lac	mook, mac		boss, bas	
e	peg, peg	keg, oeg		get, get	
i	pick, pio	gig, gig		fig, fig	
o	cup, cop	puck, poc		muck, moo	
u	look, luo	puss, pus		full, ful	
á	fall, fál	gnaw, ná		saw, sá	
é	gay, gé	hay, hé		shame, sém	
í	bee, bí	fee, fí		she, sí	
ó	crow, cró	foe, fó		though, dó	
ú	cool, cú	room, rúm		rule, rúl	
ä	there, thär	wear, wär			
y	weary, wyruí				

Eng. Ph Sp.	Eng. l h Sp.	Eng. Ph Sp.
b br ball, bál	bosh, bais	cube, ciúb
b sl beak, bík	bay, bé	beg, beg
c br crew, crú	cope, cóp	caulk, cáoc
c sl cake, céoc	kick, cic	key, cí
ch br not in English.	Heard in Ireland in lough (lach).	
ch sl human, chiúman	Hugh, chiú	
d br though, dó	other, odar	clothe, clód
d sl day, dé	dish, dis	bed, bed
f br fawn, fán	folk, fóe	cuff, cof
f sl fee, fi	fail, fél	sheaf, síf
l sl William, Wilium		
g br grow, gró	rogue, róg	goose, gús
g sl gay, gé	big, big	gash, geais
gh br not in English at all.		
gh sl yoke, gheóc	yet, ghet	year, ghíor
h heal, híl	hall, hál	home, hóm
l br fuller, fuler	olive, aluiv	coal, cól
m br moon, mún	mow, mó	mouse, mous
m sl mimic, mimic	mean, mín	may, mé
n br gnaw, ná	moon, mún	soon, sún
n sl new, niú	Newry, niúruí	pinion, pinium
ng br song, sang	bung, bun	lung, long
ng sl king, cing	wing, wing	
p br poor, púr	poke, póe	Paul, pál
p sl peace, píoe	pick, pic	peg, peg
r br raw, rá	ruin, rún	rain, rén
r sl not in English at all.		
s br saw, sá	sick, suic	soon, sún
s sl shake, séo	shook, siuo	fish, fis
t br through, trú	thaw, tá	oath, ót
t sl tin, tin	tear, tíor	tow, teo
v br vow, vou	over, óvar	prove, prúv
v sl view, víu	give, giv	heave, hív
w weak, wíc	wish, wis	walk, wác
ua cruel, cruál	bluer, bluar	
uí blueish, bluis	ruin, rún	
ue similar to above.		
íe near, níar	real, ríal	
íi being, béing		
íe similar to above.		
íai not heard in English.		
ou house, hous	flour, flour	

In the exercises on the vowels we were able to give English words, which reproduced almost exactly, if not completely so, the sounds which the words have in Irish. It is not so easy to find English words to illustrate the sounds of the consonants, and it must be clearly understood that the sounds are only approximately represented in the table. There are some sounds which it is impossible to represent even approximately, and which must be heard from the lips of an Irish speaker. Ch slender, Gh broad, and R slender are not heard in English, even as spoken in Ireland. Ch broad is heard in Ireland in the English word Lough, and a person who can pronounce Lac and Lach, ought also be able to pronounce lic and lich after a little practice. By analogy also he should be able to get from Lag to Lagh. Slender r and l, however, and double l and double n, which are not represented in the table, must be heard from Irish speakers.

Irish Words in the Table.

If learners have studied this table they will be able to write many Irish words correctly already. The sounds represented phonetically above are the sounds commonly heard in Ireland for the English words given, but as it happens these sounds are in many cases good Irish words. Our object was not to select English words which if spelt phonetically with the Irish alphabet would give us Irish words,

But to get students to learn the sound value of the new letters. Wí sá him géing hóm, for instance, is an English sentence which represents the sound of a number of the letters, but does not give us a single Irish word. We were surprised ourselves, therefore, to find in the table such a large number of pure Irish words which are spoken as English every day in Ireland. If there is any reader who says "I can't speak a word of Irish" we would ask him to run through the following list, all taken from the examples above, for any Irish speaker and ask him what is the meaning of each word :—

Mac, fál, gé, bí, fí, sí, cró, dó cúl rúm,
bé, fán, mó, mín, siuc, tá.

We promise him that he will have the proper blas, and that the Irish speaker will have no difficulty in understanding him.

More Irish Words.

All the Irish words in the preceding lesson are commonly spoken as English in Ireland. By analogy we can get the correct pronunciation of a number of purely Irish words which are not used as English. Thus, for instance, anybody who can pronounce the Irish word Mac, which is the English word mock written with the Irish alphabet, will also be able to pronounce the Irish word bac or any of the other Irish words given in the first line of the

table below. And so on with the other groups.

Mac,	Bac,	Sac,	Fan,	Lag	
Fál,	Cá,	Ná,	Gá,	Tá	
Gé,	Bé,	Sé,	Mé	Cém,	Lém
Bí,	Sí,	Tír,	Mín	Sín	Lán
Cró,	Bó,	Dó,	Mó,	Bróg,	Brón
Cúl,	Cú	Brú,	Clú,	Gúna	úr
Siuc	Fliuch	Siupa	Piuc	Triuch	

These are words which anybody who has studied the table will have no difficulty in pronouncing. The meaning of all the words is given in the following vocabulary:—

Mac, a son.	Cúl, the back of the head.
Fál, a hedge	Bé, a lady (poetical).
Gé, a goose.	Fán, wandering.
Bí, be thou.	Mó, more.
Fí, weaving, under	Mín, fine.
Sí, she.	Siuc, frost.
Cró, a pen or fold.	Tá, is, are.
Dó, Two, hope	Ná, don't.
Rúm, a room.	Lín, flax
Bac, heed (ná bac les = don't mind him)	Bó, a cow
Sac, a sack	Bróg, a boot
Fan, stay	Brón, sorrow
Lag, weak	Cú, a greyhound
Cá, where	Brú, bruising, crushing
Gá, necessity	Clú, fame
Sé, he	Gúna, a gown
Mé, I	úr, fresh
Cém, a step	Fliuch, wet
Lém, a leap	Siupa, a shop
Tír, country	Piuc, a bit
Mín, fine, smooth	Triuch, whooping cough
Sín, stretch	

The Article.

We have now got a certain amount of material to work with, and we can proceed with our grammar lessons. Let us take the article. There is no indefinite article in Irish. Whenever a noun is indefinite, as in the case of the English, a bird, an apple, a or an is not expressed. A son, for instance, in Irish is *mac*, and a hedge *fál* without any article. The definite article is sometimes "an" and sometimes "na," the "a" being pronounced like the "a" in the first syllable of abroad. An is the singular form, and na the plural. We shall not mind the plural for the present, but give examples of definite and indefinite nouns in the singular. We have:—

An *mac*, an *fál*, an *gé*, an *cró*, an *cúl*, an *rúm*, an *siuc*.

Mac, *fál*, *gé*, *cró*, *cúl rúm*, *siuc*.

The Verb and Adjective.

Ansò, hers.	Eilín.
Ansòn, there.	Sile.
Agus, and.	Seán.
óg, young.	Pádraig.
Eli, other.	Brian.
Iris, again.	Iné, yesterday.
Arocht, to-night.	Ví, was.
Amáireach, to-morrow.	Beg, will be.

We now know that there is no indefinite article in Irish. The verb precedes its nominative in Irish, and the adjective follows

the noun which it qualifies. We add to our vocabulary a few more words and give examples of the use of the adjective, as well as of the article and the verb. Thus we have Mac, a son, An Mac, the son, tá an mac, the son is, tá an mac lag, the son is weak, mac lag, a weak son, etc.

Further examples are as follows:—Mac óg. An mac óg. Cú óg. An cú óg. Cú lag. An cú lag. Bó óg. Fál fiuch. Gé óg. An gé óg. Tá gé ansò. Tá an gé óg. Tá cú ansò agus tá sé óg. Tá bó óg anson. Tá bó eli ansò. Tá Eilín óg. Tá sí ansó. Seán óg. Tá Seán óg. Tá Seán óg ansó.

Ta, VÍ, and Beg.

In learning to speak any language one of the first requirements is to get a command of the verb which expresses existence—the verb to be in English. As the chief object of these lessons is to get students to speak Irish from the very commencement, we shall plunge into the difficulties of this verb at once. We, therefore, add to our vocabulary the past and future tenses of tá. Thus we have—tá, is; ví, was; beg, will be. Using the words anocht, amáireach, and iné we give examples of the use of the verb in the different tenses. Thus we have:—

Tá Eilín ansò. VÍ sí ansò iné. Beg Seán ansò amáireach. VÍ mac ansò iné agus ví sé óg. Tá Brían ansò agus beg Pádraig ansò amáireach. Tá Pádraig óg. VÍ Síle ansò iné. VÍ cú óg ansò iné. VÍ, agus ví mac

ansò. VÍ an mac lag. Tá bróg ansò. VÍ
bróg eli ansò iné. Tá gé ansò. Tá an gé
óg. Beg Eilín ansò amáireach.

Will, Nil, and Na Fuil.

In our last lesson we had examples of *tá*,
is; *ví*, was, and beg, will be. We now in-
troduce the interrogative and ne-
gative of *tá*. The interrogative is
wil, and the negative is *níl*.
There is also an emphatic interrogative—
ná fuil. The question “is he here” is in
Irish *wil sé ansò*. If the answer is *níl* or *níl*
sé (he is not) a further question may be
asked *ná fuil sé ansò* (is he not here). The
reply to either question must either be *tá* or
níl. This explains how the words are used
and with the addition of another word *ach*
(but) and *go dein* (indeed) to our vocabulary
we shall proceed to examples.

Brian: *Wil Seán ansò?*

Síle: *Níl. VÍ sé ansò iné agus be sé ansò*
amáireach iris, ach níl sé ansò inis.

Brian: *Wil Eilín ansò.*

Síle: *Níl.*

Brian: *Ná fuil sí ansò.*

Síle: *Níl go dein.*

Brian: *Wil Padraig ansò.*

Síle: *Tá agus tá bróg ansò.*

Brian: *VÍ cú ansò iné. Wil sé ansò inis.*

Síle: *Ta.*

Brian: *Tá go mah. Slan leat,*

Síle: *Go dé tú slán.**

*May you go safely.

Rev, Ní Rev, and Na Rev.

We have already had examples of the use of *tá*, and the dependent forms *níl*, *wil*, and *ná fuil*. These are all in the present tense. We shall now take the past (*ví*, *was*) and treat of its dependent parts as we did with *tá*. The interrogative of *Ví* is *rev*, and the negative *ní rev*. There is also an emphatic interrogative *Ná rev*. The question "was he here" is in Irish *rev sé anso*. If the answer is *ní rev*. (or *ní rev sé*) he was not. A further question may be asked, *Ná rev sé anso* (was he not here). We add to our vocabulary the words *Conus* (how), *níadar* (I don't know), and *Cá* (where). *Conus* takes the absolute form of the verb and *Cá* the dependent, thus *Conus tá sé, cá wil sé*. These words will enable us to extend the range of our conversation between Brian and Síle, which we continue as follows:—

Brian: A* Híle, wil Seán anson?

Síle: Níl.

Brian: Cá wil sé

Síle: Níadar.

Brian: Ná rev sé anson iné?

Síle: VÍ, ach níl sé anso inis.

Brian: An rev an mac anson iné?

Síle: Ní rev

Brian: Rev bó anson?

Síle: VÍ, bó óg agus tá sí anso inis.

Brian: Wil Pádraig go mah, a Híle?

Síle: Tá, gura mah agat (thank you).

Conus tá Eilín?

Brian: Tá Eilín go mah gura mah agat.
Be sí anso anocht.

Síle: Beg Seán anso amaireach iris.

Brian: Rev an gé ansòn?

Síle: Ní rev ach ví cú ansò.

Brian: Ví cú eli anso.

Síle: Cá wil sí inis *a Vrien?

Brian: Niadar. Ví sí anso ach níl sí anso inis.

Síle: Be sí anso iris. Slán leat.

Brian: Slán leat *a Síle.

*a, the vocative particle, used when addressing a person by name has the effect of changing the sound at the beginning of a word. Thus we see that the S of Síle is changed to H and the B of Brian to V.

A Meg, Ní Veg, and Na Beg.

We have now done the negatives and interrogatives of tá and ví, and the present lesson will deal with beg (will be). The interrogative is a meg, the negative interrogative ná beg, and the negative ní veg. We give a few salutations and phrases which will help our little dialogue:

Go meanúf Dia ghuit, said when meeting.

Dia 's Muire ghuit, said in reply.

When the latter is used as a salutation, Dia 's Muire ghuit as Pádrúig is said in reply.

Bail ó Ghia ort, said to a person at work.

Dia 's Muire ghuit, said in reply.

As mah é sin, an expression of satisfaction, meaning "that is good."

Brian—Go meanú Dia ghuit a Hile.

Sile—Dia 's Muire ghuit, a Vrien.

Brian—Wil Eilín anson?

Sile—Nil.

Brian—Ná rev sí anson iné?

Sile—VÍ agus be sí anso anocht iris.

Brian—A meg?

Sile—Beg agus beg Pádrúig anso anocht.

Brian—A meg Seán anson?

Sile—Ní veg.

Brian—Ná be sé anson anocht?

Sile—Ní veg, ach be sé anso amáireach.

Brian—O, as mah é sin. Slán leat a Hile.

Sile—Go dé tú slán.

Students will be able to extend this dialogue further for themselves. By this time they ought to have got a good grip of the construction, and be able to frame sentences in the third person in present, past, or future time without difficulty.

Present Indicative of Ta.

We now take the present tense in all the persons, singular and plural:—

Táim, I am.

Táimíd, we are.

Táir or tuí, you are.

Táhi or tá siv, ye are.

Tá sé, he is.

Táid, they are.

Wilim, am I.

Wilimíd, are we.

Willir or wil tú, are you.

Wil siv, are ye.

Wilid, are they.

Wil sé, is he.

Nílím, I am not. Nílímíd, we are not.
 Nílir or níl tu, you are not. Níl sív, ye are not.
 Nílíd, they are not.
 Níl sé, he is not.

Ná fuilím, am I not. Ná fuilímíd, are we
 Ná fuilir, are you not. not.
 Ná fuil sé, is he not. Ná fuil sív, are ye not
 Ná fuilíd, are they not

Brian—Bail ó Ghiá ort a Híle.

Síle—Dia 's Muire ghuit a Vrien.

Brian—Conus tuí anocht a Híle?

Síle—Táim go mah gora mah agat. Conus
 tuí fén?

Brian—Táim fén go mah les* gora mah
 agat. Cá wil Seán.

Síle—Tá sé ansò.

Brian—Agus conus tá sé.

Síle—Ta sé go mah gora mah agat.

Brian—Wil Eilín agus Pádrúig. anson?

Síle—Nílíd.

Brian—Ná fuilíd?

Síle—Nílíd. VÍ Pádrúig anso iné ach níl
 sé anso inís.

Brian—Wil an chú agus an vó anson.

Síle—Táid.

Brian—Wil an gé anson.

Síle—Ta agus tá cró anso.

Past and Future Indicative.

In the last lesson we had all parts of the present indicative of tá. The present lesson gives all parts of the verb in the past and future, as follows:—

* Means also.

Past.

víos, I was	viomuir, we were
vís, you were	viúir, ye were
ví sé, he was	viodar, they were

a rous, was I	a roumair, were we
a rouis, were you	a rouúir, were ye
a rev sé, was he	a roudar, were they

ná rous, was I not	ná roumair, were not
ná rouis, were you not.	ná rouúir, were ye not
ná rev se, was he not	na roudar, were they not

ní rous, I was not	ní roumair, we were not
ní rouis, you were not	ní rouúir, ye were not
ní rev sé, he was not	ní roudar, they were not

Future.

bèad, I will be	bemíd, we will be
ber you will be	be sív, ye will be
be sé, he will be	bed, they will be

a mèad, shall I be	a memíd, shall we be
a mer, or a me tú, will you be	a me sív, will ye be
a me sé, will he be	a med, will they be

ná bead, shall I not	ná beimid, shall we not
be	be
ná ber, or ná be tú, ná be siv, will ye not	
will you not be	be
	ná bed, will they not
ná be sé, will he not be	be

ni vëad, I shall not be	ni vemîd, we shall not be
ni ver, you will not be	ni ve siv, ye will not be
ni ve sê, he will not be	ni ved, they will not be

Brian—Die a muire ghuit a Hfle.

**Síle—Dia s Muire ghuit s Pádrúig a Vrien,
Conus tiú iniuv?**

Brian—Táim go mah gora mah agut, ach ní rous er fônay * iné.

Sfte—Ná rouis?

Brian—Ní rous go dein ach táim go mah
irís bwächus le Dia.

Síle—As mah é sin.

Brían—Agus conus tuí fén a Híle.

Síle—Ní gireánta ghom † bwächus le Dia. Cá wil Seán agus Eilín?

Brían—Táid anso.

Sile—A roudar ansòn iné?

Brían—Vfodar.

Síle—Agus a med anson arís amáireach.

*An idiomatic expression, meaning "I was not well."

† Another idiomatic expression, meaning "I can't complain."

Brian—Bed, as dócha (probably).

Síle—A rouis fén ansòn iné.

Brian—Víos.

Síle—Agus a me tú anso anocht?

Brian—Bèad, le cùnav Dé (with God's help).

Síle—Bèad fen agus Eilín anso les as dócha.

Brian—Bemíd go lér anso. Slan leat.

The Verb to have.

After the verb expressing existence the next most important verb for conversational purposes is the verb denoting possession, the verb to have in English for instance. There is no verb to have in Irish, and the idea of possession is denoted by the verb *tá* and the preposition *ig*, meaning *at*. Thus Síle has a cow would be in Irish *Tá bó ig Síle*. The idea of possession is very effectively expressed in this way. Ownership is expressed in a different way and will be treated of later on. In each case the personal pronouns come into play, so we shall give them now. They are:—

mé, I (or me).

sing, we (or us).

tú, thou.

siv, ye.

sé, he.

siad, they.

si, she.

The preposition *ig* amalgamated with each of these pronouns gives us a set of prepositional pronouns which are used where the verb to have would be employed in English. We have:—

agum, at me.	aguing, at na.
agut, at thee.	aguiv, at ye.
ige, at him.	acu, at them.
ici, at her.	

Brían—Bail ó Ghía ort a Híle.

Síle—Dia 's Muire ghuit, a Vrien.

Brían—Conus tuí anocht?

Síle—Táim go mah go ra mah agut. Conus tuí fén?

Brían—Táim go mah les, bwächus le Dia. Wil leour agut a Híle?

Síle—Tá agus tá peoun agum les.

Brían—As mah é sin. Wil peoun ig Eilín?

Síle—Níl ach tá leour íd agus tá leour eli ig Seán. VÍ peoun acu iné ach níl sé acu inls. Beg peoun elé acu amaireach.

Brían—A rev bo aguiv iné?

Síle—VÍ agus ví cú agus gé aguing agus bed síad aguing írls amaireach. VÍ Pádraig anso iné agus ví bróg ígí agus ví bróg eli agum fén. Wil bróg agut a Vrien.

Brían—Tá agus tá cú agum. Beg cú eli agum amaireach. Wil siupa ig Seán inls?

Síle—Tá ach níl piuc eli ígí.

Brían—Go vóra Dia oraing*. As olc é sint†.

Other Verbs.

After the verbs to be, to have, the verbs to come, to go, to see, to say, etc., are the most frequently used in conversation, and ought to be dealt with early in any lessons designed to make speakers. The Irish verb to

* God help us. † That's bad.

express each of these actions is irregular, but it is not very difficult to learn by following the plan which we have adopted with the verb to be, which is also irregular. We shall take to come and to go first. We have:—

Tor, come, imperative.	a dul, going.
Háinig, came.	D'imhig, went.
a teacht, coming.	isteach, in (inwards).
er maidin, morning.	Amuh, outside.
aréir, last night.	Istig, inside.
cahin, when.	Baile, home.
Tamal óhin, a while ago.	a waile, homewards.
har nais, back.	sa waile, at home.
er boul, directly.	as bwaile, out of home
der, say, says.	amach, out (outwards).
duirt, said.	go fóil, a while.
go, that.	fan go fóil, wait a while.
tar ile chúm.	

Ví Seán anso iné ach d'imi sé a waile aréir. Ví cú agus bó óg igi. Be sé anso iris amaireach agus beg cú eli igi. Hánig Brían agus Síle anocht. Ní roudar anso iné ach táid anso inis agus bed anso arís araireach. Tá'd a dul a waile inis. Tá Pádraig a teacht inis agus be sé anso er maidin amaireach.

Brían, a Hile willir ansón?

Síle, Táim.

Brían, wil Seán istig?

Síle, níl, tá sé amuh inis.

In the last lesson we had a few examples of the use of the Irish verb to go and to come. We shall now take "to say," and illustrate the application of it in connection with the other words which we have got already.

Háinig Seán awaile anocht agus duirt sé go rev Brian às bwaile iné. Der Brian fén inis ná rev sé as bwaile iné, ach go rev sé às bwaile arér. Tá Pádrúig a teacht inis, agus tá Síle a dul awaile. Be sí har nais amáireach agus beg Eilín anso les. Bemíd go lér anso.

Brian—A Síle.

Síle—Sea, a Vrien.

Brian—Tar ile chúm. Er háinig Seán awaile fós?

Síle—Háinig.

Brian—Agus cad duirt sé?

Síle—Duirt sé go rouis às bwaile iné.

Brian—Ní rouis às bwaile iné, ach víos às bwaile arér agus béad as bwaile iris amáireach.

Síle—Wil Padruig a dul awaile amáireach?

Brian—Ní eadar.

Síle—Tá sé a teacht inis. Slán leat fo fóil.

Hánag, I came.	Hánamuir, we came.
Háinis, you came.	Hántúir, ye came.
Háini sé, he came.	Hánadar, they came.
Háinig, came.	

Derim, I say.	Derimíd, we say.
Derir, you say.	Der (or derean) siv, ye
Der (or derean) sé, he	say.
says.	Derid, they say.

Duart, I said.	Dúramuir, we said.
Dúraís, you said.	Dúrtuir, ye said.
Dúirt sé, he said.	Dúradar, they said.

Fear, a man.	ers, said.
Bert ear, two men.	Gan áuras without
Ciàd ear, first man.	doubt.
Tarna fear, second man.	Pàrc, a park, a field.
Sa, in the (contracted form of ins an).	An lá fe gheri, the other day.
A cayint, talking.	Engi, anybody.
	En ní, anything.

Ví bert ear amúh sa fáirc an lá fé gheri. Víodar a cayint. "Cahin a háinis," ers an ciàd ear. "Hanag araér," ers an tarna fear; "cahan a hánis fén?" "Er maidin iné." Agus er háinig éngi eli? "Háinig Eilín agus Síle." "Agus cad dúradar?" "Dúirt Síle go rev sí fén anso iné agus ná rev éngi eli anso." "Agus cad dúirt Eilín?" "Ní dúirt sí én ní."

Brían—Cá rouis iné a Síle?

Síle—Víos amúh sa fáirc.

Brían—Agus a rev éngi eli oun?

Síle—Ví. Ví bert ear oun, Pádrúig agus Seán.

Brían—A rouis a cayint leo?

Síle—Víos. "Hánamuir arér," ers an ciàd ear, "agus bemíd anso amaireach iris. Cahin a háinis a Síle?"

Brían—Agus cad dúraís?

Síle—Dúirt go rous fén oun iné agus ná rev éngi eli oun.

Brian—Ná rev Eilín oun?

Síle—Ní rev.

Brian—An crean tú é sín ?

Síle—Derim gan áuras. Ní rev Eilín ná Pádrúig na éngi eli oun. Víodar go ler as bwaile.

Brian—Agus a wilid go ler sa waile iris a Hile.

Síle—Táid. Hánadar a waile iniuv.

Brian—As mah é sin; slán leat inis.

Síle—Go dé tú slán, a Vrien.

Taé, tea.	Ní mah lium, I don't
Bwainge, milk.	like.
Siúchara, sugar.	Le n-a chéili, with each
Uachtar, cream.	other.
Arán, bread.	Má sé do hoil é, if
Smut aráin, a piece	you please.
of bread.	Bean-a-tí, the wo-
Bórd, a table.	man of the house.
Ig ól, drinking.	Gach, every.
Cupán, a cup.	Tusa, you (emphatic).
Im, butter.	Seachtain a week.
Suv, jam.	An teachtain seo
An mah leat, do you	chuing, next week.
like.	An teachtain seo
As mah lium, I do	d'imig haruing, last
like.	week.

Ví Pádrúig agus Seán agus Eilín agus Síle sa waile an lá fé gheri agus iad ig ól taé agus a cayint le n-a chéili. Ví bean-a-tí aun les agus taé, agus bwainge, agus gach én ní elf ici. "Cad a veg agut," ersa bean-a-tí le Síle, "a meg cupán taé agut?" "Ní veg, gura mah agut," ersa Síle, "ní mah lium

taé ach beg bwainge agum, má sé do hoil é." "A meg taé agut-sa, Eilín," ersa bean-a-tí. "Beg, má sé do hoil é." "A meg uachtar agut?" "Beg, má sé do hoil é, agus siúchara les." "Cad a veg aguiv-se, a Fádruig agus a Cheáin?" ersa bean-a-tí. "Beg taé aguing as dócha," ersa Pádruig, "ní rev an taé aguing er maidin. Ní rev aguing ach arán agus bwainge." "An mah leat siúchara, a Cheáin," ersa bean-a-tí. "As mah go dein," ersa Seán, "agus as mah lium uachtar les." "Agus tusa a Fádruig?" "Beg siúchara agus uachtar agum-sa les, a vean-a-tí, má sé do hoil é."

Na Pádracha.

At the request of a distinguished priest, who is a student of Irish Made Easy, and who thinks "that it is possible in this spelling to teach the prayers in Irish to entire congregations, we give this week the small prayers as follows:—

Ar Nahir atá er neav go nāfyr t-ainim, go daga do rycht, go niántar do hoil er an dalav mar a diántar er neav. Ar n-arán laehúil túir dúing iniuv mah ghúing ar giúnta mar wahimíd-ne do chách a chiúntyn in ár noyig, agus ná leog sing a gahú, ach sār sing ó olc. Amen.

Go meanuihar doit a Wuire, lán do ghrástiuv, tá an Tíarna ad ocair as beanuhi

hũ idir wnáiv agus as beanuiri tora do
vruinge Iosa. A nãv Wuire a wáhir Dé guí
oring na peacuig inls agus er uir ár máis.
Amen..

Glóire do nAhir, agus don Wac agus don
Sprid Nãv, mar do ví er dúis, mar atá fós
agus mar a veg go brách lé sãl na sãl. Amen.



Fleming Companionship Stories.

By permission of the Fleming Companionship we reprint in phonetic spelling the stories set for the lower grades of the Companionship programme. The vocabulary given with each story is not intended to be a complete list of all the words in the story ; it is merely intended to assist the student in making out the sense of the story, leaving grammatical distinctions for a later stage. By the aid of this vocabulary a student who has already done some work with O'Growney's or any other text books ought to be able to make out the sense of the story fairly well. Even for beginners we should hope that the whole thing would not be a blank. For them, however, it is necessary to state that the verb precedes the noun which is made nominative to it. *Fásan an Teamaróg*, for instance, is not "grows the shamrock," but "the shamrock grows." For the benefit of those students a translation of each story is given to be used for reference. Students who may like to read the stories in the current Gaelic spelling will find them in the Fleming Companionship supplement, which can be had from the Gaelic League, Dublin, or the Fleming Companionship, Cork, for twopence.

An Teamarog.

An teamróg, the shamrock.	Dertear, they say.
As dè sin, it is from that.	Duilleóg, leaf.
Níor hig, did not understand.	Cosúil, like.
Tríonóid náfa, Holy Trinity.	Fásan, grows
As an vód, from the sod.	Ghas, stalk.
Na duíne, the people.	Ile, every.
Ardrí, high-king.	Goun, scarce.
D'á rá, saying.	Adèr, say, says.
Haguisg, instructed.	Merice, America.
	Tír, country.
	Sasana, England.
	Win, plucked.
	óir, because.
	Aváin, only.

Fásan an teamaróg san ile fáirc in Ering, ach tá sí goun a Sasana agus a Merice, agus as dè sin adèr na duine ná fásan an teamaróg a n-én tír ele ach in Ering aváin. Dertear gur haguisg Pádrúig náfa Ardrí Erean les an seamaróg. Níor hig an Ri an Tríonóid náfa, gur win Pádrúig seamaróg às an vód, dá rá les: As cosúil an Tríonóid náfa les an duileóg seo, a Ardrí Erean, óir tá trí duileóga er an ghas aváin, agus níl ins na trí duileóguiv sin ach én teamaróg aváin. Mar sin don Tríonóid, níl ins na trí Pearsanuiv ach én Día aváin.

An Bard Sountach.

Bárd, a poet.	Sásta, satisfied
Sauntach, greedy.	Trum, give me.
Do ví, There was	

Flah, a prince	Do hùil gheas, thy
Iervúin—West Mun-	right eye
ster.	Les, also.
Chum—composed	Bèad, I shall be ,
Dán, poem	Ansòn, then.
Bíng, sweet.	Amàc, out
Dò, for him.	Win, plucked.
Dúert, said.	Hug, gave.
Caidé an dúis, what	f, it.
reward.	Súil-aváin, O'Súilaváin
Atá, is.	Ainin, a name.
Wet, from the	Er an vlah, on the
D'iar, asked.	prince.
Mórán, much	ó hin amàch, from
óir, of gold.	that time for-
Airgid, of silver.	ward.
Wil tú, are you.	

Do ví flah in Iervúin fadó. Do chúm a várd dán bíng dò. Duert an flah les: "Cadé an dúis atá wet?" Ví an bárd sountach. D'iar sé mórán óir agus airgid èr. "An wil tú sásta?" ers an flah. "Trom do hùil gheas, les, a lah," ers an bárd, "agus bèad sásta." Ansòn do win an flah a hùil amàch, agus hug don várd f. Ví Súil-aváin (O Súileaváin) mar ainim er an vlah ó hin amàch.

Oisín Inia na Fenge.

Eimsir, time.	Díov, of them.
Do chuig, went.	Cur, put.
Ba, was.	Rimis, before him.
Mac, son.	Háinig, came
é, he.	Inia na Fenge, after
Rúg. took.	the Fenians.
Sí-vean, fairy woman.	Har nais, back.

Lé, with her.	nuir, when.
D'àn, stayed.	Seanduine, old man.
Fan, stay.	Lag, weak.
Trí, three.	Doul, blind.
Ciàd, hundred.	Gan, without.
Blien, year.	Brí, vitality.
Fuir, got.	Neart, strength.
Bás, death.	Seanará, proverb.

San tean eimsir do chuig Oisín go Tír nan Og. Ba vac d'Iún vac Chúil, Rí na Fénge, é. Rug sí-vean lé go Tír na nOg é, agus d'àn sé san tír sin trí chéad blien. Fuir Fiún agus Fíana Ercan go lér bás, agus níor àn fear díov chun fáilte a chur rimis nuir a háinig sé har n-ais go Héring. Agus nuir a háinig Pádrúig Náfa go Héring ón Róiv fuir sé Oisín rimis ina handuine lag, doul, gan vrí, gan neart. Is dè sin atá an seanará: Oisín infa na Fénge.

An Fiular agus an Dreóilín.

Fiular, eagle.	Aírde, is highest (árd high).
Dreóilín, wren.	Eirig, rise.
Iàn (éan), bird.	Be sé, he will be.
Ní (is) not.	Do chuadar, they went.
Fíor, true.	A ganas do, unknown to.
Son, that.	Mar, for.
Muar, big.	Guala, shoulder.
Táir-se, you are.	Seas, stand.
Beog, small.	Corha, tired. ...
As mó, is biggest.	Tuirseach, weary.
As trese, is strongest.	Sdad, stop.
Témis, let us go.	Sgeing, sprang.
Suas, up.	
Sbér, sky.	
An té, the one who.	

Duirt an dreóilín le an viular: "As mise sí na n-iàn." "Ní fíor son," ers an fiular,

"mar táir-se beog, lag, agus as mise as mó agus as trese de na hiànuiv go làr." "Témis suas chun na sbéire," "ers an dreóilín, "agus an té as írde eiróig be sé na ní." Do chuadar suas ansòn ach do heas an dreóilín er ghualuing an ulair a ganas don iàn vuar. Nuir a ví an fiular corha, tuirseàch, do sdad sé agus duirt: "Anls as mise an rí." Ach do sgeing an dreóilín suas, agus duirt: "As mise as írde agus as mise rí na n-iàn."

An Bradan Drychta.

Bradán, a salmon.	biàl, mouth.
drycht, magic.	ólas, knowledge.
le hais, beside.	chuireach, used to put
a faire, watching.	víoch, used to be.
gual, coal.	fios, knowledge.
órdóg, thumb.	rún, a secret.
dóig, burn.	

Do ví Fiún Mac Oáil là le hais na tine a faire er vradán a ví er an ngual igi. Bradán drychta ví oun. Do chuir sé órdóg er an mradán agus do ghóig an bradán í. Do chuir sé órdóg isteach in a viàl agus les sin fuir sé ólas er gach ní. O hin amach gach oun do chuireach sé a órdóg na viàl víoch fios gach rúin aigi.

Conan Mael.

Fear, a man.	Bégean, was neces-
Do bea, was	sary.
Ní rev, was not.	Ghínach, used to
Ghruag, hair.	make.

Ceoun, head.	Maga, fun.
Dá vrí sin, for that reason.	Chídís, used to see.
Ghläch, used to call.	Teanga, tongue.
Má, if.	Géar, sharp.
Olan chárach, sheep's wool.	Lán, plenty.
Drim, back.	Sgealta, stories.
Arach, Spring.	Gríng, pleasant.
	Agónui, always.

Fear d'Íanaiv Erecan do bea Conán; fear muar láidir. Ní rev an ghruag er a cheoun, agus dá vrí sin do ghlách an Ian Conán Mwál er. Ach má ví a cheoun gan ghruaig do ví olan chárach er a ghruim igi. Do bégean an olan son do wint' gach arach agus do ghinach an Ian maga f' nur a chds an clan a fs son arach. Do ví teanga ghear ig Conán, ach do ví a lán do sgiáltaiv gríng igi agus do víoch fáilte eg an vían rimis agónui.

Brat Vride.

Mían, desire.	Díar, asked.
áit, a site.	Viàrha, will give.
Brat, mantle.	Dualgas, due.
Dáil, to get.	Rycht, kingship.
Teoumpal, church.	Layn, Leinster.
Chur er bun, to estab-	Chah, threw.
lish.	Croun, a tree.
Leafing, I would	Dara, oak.
spread.	

Ba vían le Bríd áit dáil chun teoumpal do chur er bun. Díar sí áit er an rí. "Cadé an áit ba vían leat a vean náfa" ers an rí. "An áit er a leafing mo vrat," er síse.

"Viàrha mé sin duit," ers an rí. Beg do ghulgas agat er sise. "Beg rycht Layn agut fén agus ig do chluíng go brách." Ansón do chah Bríd a brat er an dalav agus do ví an brat ig leaha go rev an ile ód a Má muar Ciledara fé. Agus as er an má son do chuir Bríd a cfl agus a teoumpal er bun, in áit in a rev croun muar dara a fás agus as dè sin do gläg Cildara er an áit ó bin amàch.

Ca vead Miar ata ig Duine.

Tríúr, three	De gíng, ten (head).
Fear ebire workman	Dara, second
cayint, talk	Sea, yes
Sgioból, a barn	Gan, without
Cá viàd, how many.	Aurus, doubt
Miàr, finger	Tríu, third.
Duine, a man, person	Cúig, five
Dá, two	Gach, every
Láv, a hand	Cerhe, four
Chiàd, first	Ocht, eight
Fear aca, a man of them (one of them)	Mile maide, "a spoil stick," a botch.

Do ví tríúr fear ebire a cayint lá a sgioból. "Cá viàd miàr atá ig duine er a ghá láiv?" ersa fear aca. Fear gríng do bea é. "Tá de gíng" ers an dara duine. "Sea, gan aurus," ers an tríu fear, "óir tá culg cing er gach láiv igi." "Ní ffor son" ers an chiàd ear. Óir níl ach cerhe miàra er gach láiv ig duine, agus dá vrí sin níl ach ocht miàra er a ghá láiv igi. Ach tá ghá órdóg igi," er

seean, "már tá órdóg er gach láiv, agus an duine ig a wil de nórdóga, as mile maide é."

Bas Cholumcille.

Cém, step.	Do homáint, to drive.
fochtuir, lower.	Do nocht, revealed.
Crois, cross.	Behfach, beast.
An aid, while.	Go Vaydsa, that I will
Seanachapal, old horse.	get.
Mainistir, monastery.	Macsaúla, a transcript
Dá únsy, into his pre	Suísgiál, The Gospel.
sence.	Fountais, weakness.
Er sodar, trotting.	Peoun, pen.
Soc, a horse's nose.	Ní iàdaim, I cannot.
Brolach, breast.	Críochnych Bwíhin, let
Chnuic, saw.	Bwíhin finish.
Na manuig, monks.	A nay, in front of.
D'iúnsydar, they ap-	A nuacht vais, on the
proached.	point of death.

Do hig Columcile er chém f ochtuir na croise móire agus an aid a ví sé in a hí oun háinig seanachapal bán na mainistreach dá únsy er sodar, agus do chuir a hoc a mrolach ar ir náfa. Nuír a chnuic na manuig é sin d'iúnsydar é chun an chapuil do homáint a vad ón náv. "Ná búilig é," ersa Colum leo, "mar do nocht Dia don vehfach vocht so go vaydsa bás an fhe seo."

Agus an fhe chiàna nuír a ví sé diànav macsaúla dòn táfsgial, háinig fountais er, agus chuir sé a feoun síos agus duírt "ní iàdaim nios mo do agraí, críochnych Bwíhin an chuid eli den obuir."

Ansòn chùti sé isteach san teoumpal an' ònar agus nuir a lean Dfarmuid (a vanach freasduil) é níor iàd sé Colum d'áil mar ví dorachadas na híhe a tuitim. Do ghlaeg Dfarmuid er na manachuiv eli, agus nuir a tugag solas isteach fuaradar Columcile er a ghlúiniv a nay na haltóra, agus é a nuacht váis. Do árda sé a lá chun na manach do veanú agus tamal beog na ghí d'iàg sé, agus do chuig anam go fahas Dé.

Lion Airigid I Geart-Lar na Faruige.

Tar és, after.	Colúin, a column.
Bád, a boat.	Ceart-lár, the heart.
Ulav, ready.	Líon airigid, a silver
Compánaig, companions	net.
Faruige, the sea.	Er crocha, hanging.
Clúdihi, clothed.	Bár the top.
Croicean, skin.	A lúrav, shining.
Tarav, a bull.	Ní muar dúing, we ought
Cimilte, rubbed	Seólta, sails.
Pic, pitch.	Er ar nayig, forward.
Berihe, boiled.	Mogal, mesh.
A vacadar, that they	Troig, a foot.
saw	Lehad, width.
Míortúiltí, miracles.	Írdi, height.
Eleán, an island.	Doynas, depth.
Úntach, wonderful.	miotal, metal
rineadar, they did	luachvar, precious
snáv, swim	tuitig, will fall
láihreach, directly	gáire, a laugh
ba ghoire ghoiv, that	hana fén, already
was nearest to them	hosnuig, began
chríochnuig, finished	hroiseadar, they

reached
maide rá, oar
chun a vriste, to
break it
chun a vuelti, to
strike it
blúire, a piece

túrhad, I will bring
gealuim, I promise
eachtra, an adventure
a núchas fen, their ow
country
fuarag, was got

Tar és a máid a veh ulav do chuir Mwäldúin agus a chompánaig an aruige amach díov.

Curach do bea an bád úd, agus é clúduihi le croiceau taravuí agus é cimilte le pio verihe.

Do ví an chompántacht son a cur na faruige ghíov lá infä lae er feag blíana agus nior veog a vacadar de víorúiltív a rih an truis sin am easo eleán úntach na faruige móiri.

Do hárta ghóiv, lá, teacht er choltín árd i geart-lár na faruige, agus líon arigid er crocha ó vár na colúna son er chuma go rev a cheoun íochtuir a dul síos sa varuige agus go vacadar an tairgiod agus é a lúrev fén isgi.

Dúirt Mwäldúin leo: "Se seo an líon as úntuí dá vaca ryav."

"Ní muar dúing file er ár gú a Wyldúin" er siad, agus do chromadar er na seóltuiv a haraing anuas.

"Cad chuigi ná raymís er ár nayig"? ersa Mwäldúin.

"Ní ceart dúing an curach do chur a mwäl a vristi" ers a chompánaig.

"Nach oruiv atá an agala"? ersa Mwäldúin

"Fiachaig an líon! As beóg ná fuil gach mogal de na mogaluiv fíhi troig er lehad agus fíhi troig er írdi. Da írdi croun an váid ní winhi sé les an líon agus, har a cheoun san, nil an bád ach trí truihi a noynas. Ér an áur son, fágaig na seólta mar atá aca, agus téimis go dána er ár nayig."

Do rineadar mar sin agus do hnáv a mád láihreach fé lán rém seóil tríd an mogal ba ghoire ghóiv, gan bwint a ghiànav les an líon.

Chó luah as do hroiseadar an líon d'eirig fear aca 'na chirt-hasuv agus maide rá na láiv igi.

Diarchiag Mwáldúin de; wilir chun a briste?

"Nílim," ers an fear ele. "Ac táim chun a wúelte agus blúire a wint de." Fear darv ainim Diurán do bea é seo.

"Leog dò a vuala," ersa na duine ele, "go vicimíd an de viotal luachvar atá sé diánta?"

Anson do hóg Diurán a waide rá agus do bris sé píosa airigid de'n líon le buile de'n waide rá.

"Tuiti sé san uisge ort a Ghiurain," ersa na fir ele, agus iad a cur gáire asta.

"Ní hitig," er sesean, tá sé slán er bórd hana fén agum.

Do louir Mwáldúin iris agus isé a duirt sé né gurav olc an buile é sin. "Fir triána do hosnuig an líon son," er sesean, "agus fir chalama do chríochnuig é, agus as náire ghtingne an obur sin do lot."

"Ní hea," ersa Diurán, "ach as mah an buile é, de vri go dúrhadsa an píosa airigid seo har nais lium go Héring agus gealuim do Ghia na Veart go voyig árdáltóir Ardmacha

é nuir a veg an eachtra so curha aguing d'ing."

Agus nuir a hroiseadar a n'chas fén do rine Diurán fe mar a vi gealta igi, agus is é an méid a'fígild afuarag san piosa son ná dá únsa go leh.

Translation of the Stories.

The Shamrock.

The shamrock grows in every field in Ireland, but it is scarce in England and in America, and it is for that reason that the people say that the shamrock does not grow in any country except Ireland. It is said that Saint Patrick instructed the High-King of Ireland with the shamrock. The King did not understand the Holy Trinity until Patrick plucked a shamrock from the sod, saying to him, "The Holy Trinity is like this leaf, High-King of Ireland, for there are three leaves on a single stalk and there is not in these three leaves but one shamrock. So with the Trinity, there is not in the three Persons but one God.

The Greedy Bard.

There was a prince in West Munster long ago. His bard composed a sweet (melodious) poem for him. He said to the bard, "What reward do you want?" The bard was greedy. He asked much gold and silver of him. "Are

you satisfied?" said the prince. "Give me your right eye also, prince," said the bard, "and I shall be satisfied." Then the prince plucked out his eye and gave it to the bard. The prince was called one eye (O'Sullivan) from that forward.

Oisín Inia na Fenge.

In the old times Oisín went to Tír nan Og. He was a son of Fiún MacChúil, the King of the Fenians. A fairy woman took him with her to Tír nan Og and he stayed in that country three hundred years. Fiún and all the Fenians died and not a man of them remained to welcome him when he came back to Ireland. And when Saint Patrick came to Ireland from Rome he found Oisín before him an old man, weak and blind, without vitality or strength. It is from that there is the old saying, Oisín after the Fenians.

The Eagle and the Wren.

The wren said to the eagle, "I am the king of the birds." "That's not true," said the eagle, "because you are small and weak, and it is I who am the largest and strongest of all the birds." "Let us go up to the sky," said the wren, "and the one who will rise the highest he will be king." They went up then, but the wren sat on the shoulder of the eagle unknown to the big bird. When the eagle was tired and weary he stopped and said: "Now I am king." But the wren flew up and said: "It is I who am highest, and I am king of the birds."

The Salmon of Knowledge.

Fiún MacCúil was one day beside the fire watching a salmon that he had on the coals. It was an enchanted salmon. He put his thumb on the salmon, and the salmon burned it. He put his thumb into his mouth, and he then obtained knowledge of everything. From that forward every time he used to put his thumb in his mouth he used to have knowledge of every secret.

Conan Maol.

A man of the Fenians of Ireland was Conán, a big strong man. There was no hair on his head, and for that reason the Fenians used to call him bald Conán. But if he had no hair on his head he had sheep's wool on his back. It was necessary to cut that wool every Spring, and the Fenians used to mock him when they used to see the wool growing in the Spring. Conán had a sharp tongue, but he had a lot of pleasant stories, and the Fenians used always have a welcome for him.

Brigid's Mantle.

St. Brigid desired to get a site on which to build a church. She asked a site of the King. "What place would you like, holy woman?" said the King. "The place over which I would spread my mantle," she said. "I will give you that," said the King. "You will have your reward," said she. "You and your children will have the Kingship of Leinster for ever." Then Brigid threw her

mantle on the ground and the mantle continued to spread until every sod in the great plain of Cildara was under it. And it was on that plain that Brigid established her church in a place where there was a great oak tree growing and that is why that place was called Cildara from that forward.

How many Fingers has a Person.

There were three workmen talking one day in a barn. "How many fingers has a person on his two hands?" said one of them. He was a witty man. "Ten," said the second man. "Yes, without doubt," said the third man, "for he has five on each hand." "That's not true," said the first man, "for a person has only four fingers on each hand, and therefore he has only eight fingers on his two hands. "But he has two thumbs," said he, "for there is a thumb on each hand, and the person who has ten thumbs he is "a spoil stick."

The Death of Colmcille.

Colmcille sat on the lower step of the big cross, and while he was seated the old white horse of the monastery came trotting into his presence and put his nose in the holy man's breast. When the other monks saw that they approached him to drive the horse far away from the saint. "Don't strike it," said Colm to them, "for God revealed to this poor beast that I shall die this night."

And that same night, when he was making a transcript of the Gospel a weakness came on

him, and he put down his pen and said, "I cannot write any more, let Bwihin finish the rest of the work."

Then he went into the church alone, and when Diarmuid (his attendant monk) followed him he could not find him because the darkness of night was falling. Diarmuid called the other monks, and when a light was brought in they found Colmcile on his knees before the altar on the point of death. He raised his hands to bless the monks, and in a short time after he died, and his soul went to Heaven.

A Silver Net in Middle of the Sea.

After preparing their boat Mwäldúin and his companions put out to sea.

The boat was a curach, covered with bulls' skins and smeared with boiled pitch.

The companions were travelling on the sea day after day for a year, and many were the miracles that they saw in the course of that journey amongst the wonderful islands of the great sea.

It happened one day that they came on a high column in the middle of the sea. There was a silver net hanging from the top of that column in such a way that its lower end was going down into the sea, and they saw the silver shining under the water.

Mwäldúin said to them: "This is the most wonderful net I have ever seen."

"We ought to return, Mwäldúin," said they, and they began to take down the sails.

"Why should we not go forward?" said Mwälduin.

"Is it not right for us to put the curach in danger of being broken," said his companions.

"Isn't ye who are frightened?" said Mwälduin. "Look at the net. Every mesh of it is almost twenty feet wide and twenty feet high. However high the mast of the boat it will not touch the net, and in addition to that the boat is only three feet deep. For that reason leave the sails where they are and let us go boldly forward."

They did so, and their boat went directly in full sail through the mesh that was nearest to them, without touching the net.

As soon as they reached the net one of the men stood upright with an oar in his hand.

Mwälduin asked him, "Are you going to break it?"

"I am not," said the other man, "but I am going to strike it and knock a bit off it." Diuran was this man's name.

"Let him strike it," said the other man, "till we see if it is of precious metal it is made."

Then Diuran took his oar and broke a piece of silver off the net with a blow of the oar.

"It will fall into the water on you," said the other men, laughing.

"It will not," said he, "I have it safe on board already."

Mwälduin spoke again and said that was an evil blow. "Strong men commenced that net," said he, "and brave men finished it,

and it is a shame for us to destroy that work."

"No," said Diuran, "but it is a good blow, for I will bring this piece of silver back with me to Ireland, and I promise the God of Virtues that the altar of Armagh will get it when we have finished this expedition."

And when they reached their own country Diuran did as he had promised, and the amount of silver that was got in that piece was two ounces and a half,



Popular Irish Songs.

Most of the following songs can be had in the old spelling in different publications, including the Fleming Companionship Supplement, the "Ceoil Sidhe," "Banba," and "Fainne an Lae."

An Druinean Doun.

Súilean céad fear gur leo féin mi

Nuair óluim leoun.

Ní airíom iad nuair a smuíním

Er a còra ceoun ;

Cúm as míne ná an síoda

Tá er Hliav na Man Veoun ;

As tá mo ghrá-sa mar vláh an áirne

Er an druineán doun.

As a Ghia ghil ead a ghianhad

Má imíom tú uim?

Cá waying ólas chun do hí-se,

Dá dting ach er cuirt?

Sneachta síolvar a veh dá híor-chur,

Agus mé fé ghruim,

Mná na Hérean a déanav gém díom,

As mo ghrá a wad uim.

Más ig imeacht tuí ber mo veanacht leat,

As go dí tú slán.

Mar as baileach do hladuis

An cruí as mo lár.

Níl coite 'gum a leanhach tu,

Lúngg ná báil.

Sin í an aruige na tuíltiv adaruing,

As ní hól dom snáv.

Er Ering ní Neosuing ce Hl.

Araér as mé téarna er neoin ,
 Er an dāv houl don téoruing 'na mím,
 Do hāvnuig an sbér-vean am chóir,
 D'ág tāmanach breoite lag síng.
 Do ghéleas dá méng as dá cló,
 Dá béal tana béo-vilis bíng,
 As gur lém mé fé ghén dul 'na cóir,
 As er Ering ní neósuing cé hí.

Já ngéleach an sbér-vean dom ghlór
 Agus brérhe mo veoil do veh fíor,
 Go dein doit do ghéanhuing do ghnó
 Do lér-chur a góir as a gríh.
 Do léhing gach lér-stair dom stór,
 As bu véng lium a póga óm chrúí,
 Do véarhuing an chrāv di na doid,
 As er Ering ní neósuing cé hí.

Tá sbér-vruingeal wārga wouil óg,
 Er an dāv houl don téoruing na mím ;
 Tá féle 'gus dānacht as meón,
 Agus dese ró-vór ansa vnuí.
 Tá folta lé tuitim go feór
 Go cocánach ómarach bwí,
 Tá lasa 'na leacuin mar rós,
 As er Ering ní neósuing cé hí.

The following is the Rallying Song of the
 Fleming Companionship composed in memory
 of Donacha Plémon, an Síoladóir :—

An Síolouran.**I.**

O cuirig an síol a Winig vaha,
 A ghasara víng ná luíhe sáv.
 Tá'n branar go cūra 's beaha fé'n úir,
 'San ihir a síhav le lúh ár lāv.
 Síol hó! Síol hó!

Go mairig úr mwíne ruíngce 's raha,
 Nár chailig úr gríocha a gém go brách;
 Ach sgaipig an síol ó waidin go hÍhe,
 'S tiucuig an tora a Néring lá.

II.

O cuirig an síol a gríochuiv Ula,
 A ghasara ghílis nár clyog le crá.

Tá'n branar, etc.

N r chailig úr geólta glóir an ghraduim
 VÍ a Neavuín na sló fí rém gan bá;
 Ach sgaipig, etc.

III.

O cuirig an síol a gríochuiv Connacht,
 A ghasara chuín an chruí gan cháim.

Tá'n branar, etc.

Nar chaille sív tou 'gus rou no fola
 VÍ a guisleannuiv óura Gál gan tlás;
 Ach sgaipig, etc.

IV.

O cuirig an síol a ghuíne 'n erhir,
 A ghasara veireach Layineach lách.

Tá'n branar, etc.

Na nós do ghíol úr sínsir oruiv,
 As coruide ghív-se a sára ón más;
 Ach sgaipig, etc.

V.

O cuirig an síol íris a tuitim,
 Er halav na Mí bu híolvar trá.

Tá'n branar, etc.

Ná cáilig an vrí hug dív-se 'n ceanas
 O Havuir na Ry er gach táv go tráig;
 Ach sgaipig an síol ó waidin go hÍhe,
 'S tiuciug an tora a Néring, lá!

Curan Dochuis.

Fún: Mór Mân.

Slán go deó le bron as buirt,
Slán gan wíl dár guíne ghuíre;

Canam lúthe dóchuis

A deanguin víng na fóla,

'Gus seasaimis go beóvar

Os cóir an taél.

ó, canam, etc.

Ni vèam feasda lease gan luil

Cráite croumha, foun-lag fúar.

Neart as brí na hóige

Dár darac tríd a gólan,

As bainhimíd-ne 'n cheo so

Do fóir na dréan.

O, neart, etc.

Clanna Gál fi rêm gan ruig!

Bed siad sár as béarhid búa.

Leanhimíd-ne 'n lóchran

Do las ár sínsir róing,

As ní hagal líng go veóhig

A gró nár nég.

O, leanhimídne, etc.

CRA CRUI EGEAS.**Cead Slán go Blin an Taca Seo.**

This song is in mid-Connacht pronunciation:—

Céad slán go blin an taca seo,

As breá a ví mé gléastui,

As mé anán gol un cayinte

Lé Gallui nú lé Gálui,

Gur fósui mé an chiomach

A ro cúpla bó mur spré 'ci.

As d'águi sin fuar falu mé,

As mo chraiceam geal gon léne.

Nu!r eiri mé er maidin
 As ní mé m'ay 'smo láwi,
 Dúirt mé go maich, aigeantui,
 Go rachainn a bualu háiri.
 Nír íorhi mé gom gheaidi é,
 As nír cheadys mo wáhir.
 Ach mo léan as mo gheocuir
 Nach so talu cuiriu mé an lá sin.

Léan go ro er a bósu,
 As mairig riav a níos é,
 Le na osacht duine a cheanguilt
 As a ghoili as tá sé a sgúileav.
 As trua nach dagann acht amàch,
 Mur ghíolhá bó nú cyra,
 An fear nach dainneóch a vean les
 I homáilt un an ynui.

Ogánui an waili seo,
 An chuid agui tá gon pósu,
 Ná fágui bean waich an úr nte
 Mur gheáll er i veh gon bólacht.
 Mur as fear ghuit bohán glan agut
 Lé teacht isteach tornóna
 Ná veh a cruinniú lui na seachtuim
 'Sgá cor amàch Dé Dônui.

Nu!r eirfm er maidin
 As teim a gionn mo láie,
 Ní áim an tine fadui
 Ná folach er na páisdi;
 Ach ní hé sin as mú warys mé,
 Ná véadys er mo ghólás,
 Ach mo leanu bocht a sgreadui
 Gus an chiomach tí na górsan.

Fácuí mé an baile seo,
 Mur tá sé dú gránnui,
 As rachui mé mo Chûnui
 Go Doiri Vél a Wáma,
 Ait a wil mé póigín
 Gach tornóna ó mo wáhir,
 A feil na mó
 As gá domáilt un an àsui.

Chualui mé an t-órán sin ó chean-vean as
 May Guilinn.

SEOSAV O'NELL.

Cahin Veam Sær.

Nasc, bond.	Däd, spite.
Celiúra, warbling.	Dfbirt, banish.
Féd=fédír, possible.	Dó, hope.

Cahin vèam sår ?
 Cahin vèam sår ?
 Cahin vèam sår ón nasc ?
 Cahin vèam sår,
 Mar cheliúra én,
 Amùh isan sbér—
 O cahin vèam sår er fad ?

Ní vemíd-ne sår,
 Ní vemíd-ne sår,
 Ní vemíd-ne sår ón nasc,
 Ní vemíd-ne sår,
 Go n-ainhóm sinn fén,
 Idir pór agus préav,
 'Sgo guirham le chéle a geart.

Conas as féd,
 Conas as féd,
 Ar n-ahine fén gan adad ?
 Le teagasc as céil
 Veh 'gan bobal go lér,
 As le fuah agus däd
 Do ghífbirt dá chéle er fad.

Conas as féd,
 Conas as féd,
 Cur lena chéle a geart?
 Seasam marän,
 Le dó asuinn fén,
 As gearam ó frév
 An duirse go lér amäch.

PADRUIG O'LAERE.

Peata an Wir.

As trua gan peata 'n wír agùm,
 As trua gan peata 'n wír agùm,
 As trua gan peata 'n wír agùm,
 'Sna cuíre beoga bána.

As ó goirim, goirim hu!
 Grá mo chruí gan chelig hu!
 As ó goirim, goirim hu!
 As tu peata geal do váhar.

As trua gan bólacht bainge 'gum,
 As trua gan bólacht bainge 'gum,
 As trua gan bólacht bainge 'gum,
 As Cáitín óna máhir.
 As ó goirim, goirim hu!
 As ó goirim, goirim hu!
 Grá mo chruí gan chelig hu!
 As ó goirim, goirim hu!
 'S tu peata beog do váhar.

Fornocht.

Mo hlán-sa cuirim chun Fórnocht,
 'Sé baile beog an tén,
 Mar as oun do tógag go hóg mi
 Gan ireasba pwíng sa tál,
 Chun go dáinig chúing le fórsa,
 'Sé Seoirse Braézier Craé,
 'S do ruaguir sé na cósuin
 Dobeár do chiúluig féar.

As dá maireach mo ghriháir Dònal,
 Do vèach acò maluirt sgél,
 Mar dá mèach a heliv tóca,
 Do gheoidís gráin as plér!
 Tá a hig anis go huegineach,
 As é fén a túirt an ér,
 A cháirde guíl dá ruaguirt,
 As iad a wad a gén.

As deas an baile Fórnocht,
 As breá é ár 'sa sgév,
 Bíon an Taifrean lá Rí 'n Dòunnuig oun,
 'San sagart go hùl dá lé,
 Bion an siúnér as an guoun,
 An gréasuí 'gus an sār,
 An smólach víng sa ghleoun oun,
 As inseacha chun fér.

Dá siúlóing-se go Hóchuil,
 'Sàs sòn go ciùis Loch Lén,
 As sòn go dì Tí Vóiri,
 'Sas sòn go Talav an Esc,
 Go Mainisdir na Nórdas,
 'Sàsòn go Dúh' í Nél,
 Æn waile beog mar Fórnocht,
 Ní waying am chiúl go lér.

Maidín a Méara.

Is é mo chuí gan mise maidín árach
 Amùh a Méara 'm hasav er an dráig,
 As guh na néan am haruing har na slétiv cois
 na faruige
 Go Cém an Aiting mar a mfon mo ghrá.
 As oban íving aiteasach do lémhing,
 Do rihing sār ó anavruid an tláis,
 Dò chuirhing druim le sgamaluiv an tael seo,
 Dá waying mo lér-ghóhin d'avarc er mc
 chuiv-harc ván.
 Is é mo ghí ve ceanguilte go fān lag
 As neart mo chlév dá hachta anso sa tráid.
 An aid tá rém na havan agus gāh ghlan na
 faruige
 A glāch 'sa gairim er an gruí seo 'm lár.

As milis bríovar leahan-vog an tár oun,
 As gile ón ngrén go fairsing er an mán.
 'Suchón a Rí-vean vānawil na grāv-olt,
 Gan sing-ne arān a measc an aiting mar do
 vīmís tráh !

A Culsle mo Chruí Cad e an Ghruem sin Ort ?

Er maidin iné ruiv grén go moch
 Do ghearcas an vé ba néata cruh ;
 Sneachta 'gus cār
 VÍ a caismirt na sgév,
 'Sa seanga-chorp sév mar ghés er sruh.
 'Sa chuisle mo chruí cad é 'n ghruem sin
 ort?

Ba vinge guh cāv a bél le sult
 Ná Orféus do lég go fwān na tuirc ;
 VÍ a ravar-rosc rég
 Mar chriosdal na mrān
 Er hamuir ghluís ér ruiv grén go moch.
 Sa chuisle mo chruí cad é 'n ghruem sin ort?



Words and Phrases

COLLECTED IN BEARA BY
PADRUIG O LÆRE.

Foiriv—A voiriv form shape, in the manner of as riocht, a voiriv muice, a vairiv tinneas fiacal.

Cuma—Er chuma go, so that. As cuma son de, that does not matter. Er an guma géana, in the same way. As cuma er dôuin, it never matters. Er chuma égin, somehow or other.

Bwint—Ní dá wint san às do viál é, not interrupting you.

Igi—Ta sí muíntearha igi. Ta sí pósta igi (posta er, Dún na Ngoul).

Gealta—An gealta ghoit a ví sé? destined, allotted.

Gearha—Bíon nihi gearha amach do ghuine, certain things are destined for one.

Ard—Ard teing, very sore; sár in Connacht. Ard-ear, a great man.

Leah—Ní vèach a leah oruing a dāv én ní cli, I would not be half so anxious about anything else.

Sea—Inuv isea a fuir sé bás.

Fénig, ach mar sin fenig, even so, admitting all that.

Duv—Ba ghuv an gnó ghò é, it was a foul intention. As duv an fear é, he is a foul, treacherous man. Go dona duv, very bad.

Méd—An méd gur rih an planda múir, an méid go, all that, as far as.

Bruachaiv—VÍ sé er vruachaiv teacht, he was on the point of coming. Er vruachaiv váis, a nóirsiv váis, le viálaiv báis.

Téan—As de a royig áv, it won't be his fault if he does not succeed.

Er—Wil púing mná orha? How many of them are women?

Marav—VÍ sé marav les, he was quite ashamed of it. VÍ sé marav 'na chruí les.

Tuirim—VÍ sé tuirim seachtuin, it was somewhere about a week (one expects seachtuine).

Oyrcuiv—Táid a n-oyrcuiv a chéli, they are at loggerheads.

Cuid—Pé cuid acu, whichever of them.

Fén—Duirt Seán anson fén é, John said it even then; duirt Seán fén anson é, even John said it then.

Fiàn—Víoch fiàn igi chuige, he was mad for it; he was desperately fond of it.

Beartuiv—Tart har beartuiv, insatiable thirst; har beartuiv, exceedingly great.

Ceoun—Níor hóg sé ceoun dé, he didn't attend to it. Ceoun de ló, once a day.

Viàrhach, cad a viàrhach go? Why, cad a viàrhach go raying? Why should I go?

Bogaim, bí ad voga fén anson. Stir yourself up there.

Siúd, sin, b' iúd é an fear. B'in f an vean.
 (He was the man, you bet. You may rest as-
 sured she was the woman; or he was what
 you may call a man.
 Siod, siúd, siod é é, this is it; siúd é é,
 that is it.

N.B.—Súd becomes siúd, and san sin,
 when they begin a sentence. Sin agut é.
 Siúd chúiv é, iad .

Mo, ba mo ba wor les é, he thought it
 much too big. Ba mo ba wah les a ví igi, he
 was annoyed at his being so good.

Lag, as lag an t áhas dúing, it is poor satis-
 faction for us. As lag do hileas, as beog do
 hileas, as lag an úna liom, I don't wonder
 that. Nfor lag sé rih an lae, he never
 stopped all day.

Láidir, as láidir mar táir ad vea haig, it is
 strange that you are alive. As láidir aví an
 tairigead agut, how well you had the money.

Médín, bwächus le Día an médín seo (this
 trifle) a veh er céus cing agum. Céus cing
 (forelock—úrla).

Uah, nach uah ná téan tú oun? Why don't
 you go there? It is strange that you don't.
 Nach uah—nao úna.

Srohim, ní gireánta er Ghia nár srohag anso
 arér mé (srohim, I attack, interrupted per-
 sons in speaking stop a topic violently. N.B.
 —Gireánta is one of the few examples of old
 Irish participle of necessity.

Mar, mar as go, as soon as; mar liumsa de,
 as far as I am concerned; mar les sin de, as
 for that matter.

Casan, casan rod égin amach mé, some
 business brought me out.

Tugan, tugan se an baile isteach, he (it) goes the round of the village.

Untuiv, ní ruah an untuiv lium an, I don't well trust the

Ard, tá rayrc árd igi, he has a wild look.

Fuar, foyim fuar é, I find it cold.

Fada fuar, as fada fuar go rayach sé, he didn't dream of going.

Tóguihi in áirde, tormented. Táim tóguihi in áirde agut.

Toisg, toisg an cion a ví igi er, on account of the love he bore him; toisg tú veh oun, on account of your being there. Toisg an cheana is also heard.

Gá, ní gá lium ó, I'd be sorry.

Freagara, b'é freagara duirt sé les, b'é freagara hug sé er, b'é freagara fuaras.

Bár, ba chóir go mrafá an ghreim do vár er é veh folav. Do vár er—as distinguished from.

Ríav, ó rugag ríav mé, since I was born; ever since I was born.

Sea, sea inls duit. This expresses surprise, something like "Dear me!" "Goodness!"

Inis, sin é agut é.

Cahav, a gahav mo hael, during the rest of my mortal life.

Le, as le veh go dona do, it is by reason of his being so very ill.

De, ná bac son de, never mind though.

Beog, ní beog son er, that's enough, that tells enough of him.

Glan, tá beoun agam er a h'olc, I regard his spleen as a good deal (irony).

Breh, tá breh les er, it is curable. Tá breh er, there is time enough.

Preawím. Préawoch sé ingan.

Fíos. Níl én ní dá fios agum. I know nothing about her.

Suas. Suas blien. Suas le blien, about (less than) a year. Bèad suas leat, I'll match you yet; over-reach you. Tá sé suas agus anuas leat, he is tampering with you.

Dúchas. Níor ghúchas feola iad, 'twas not natural for them to be fat.

Piàl. A miàl an eadarha, just milking time, morning; a miàl bwinte, fit for cutting, reaping; a miàl na hua, on the brink of the grave; le biàlaiv báis, dying; er biàlaiv, in front of a person.

Dóhin. Tá sé an achran a dóhin ici, she has it entangled enough.

Cahav. Dá déach sé chun caite ici.

Cuid. Cad dá cuid aun? What of her's is there?

Beg. Be sé 'na ghlugar triod, cleannas, etc., it will rain, fighting will come of it, it will end in a marriage.

Ea. Fiachuint an ea as mo ólach sé .

Bata. Ig imirt er an mata, fighting, much given to rowing.

Maluirt. Hugas a waluirt do aireachas dò far differently did I care for it.

Beartuiv. Chuir sé ana-uisge har beartuiv, it rained very heavily.

Gonim. Ghaiv sé tríhe, it affected her.

En ní. Ní rev sé én ní le blien, it was hardly a year; níl én ní le ve teasuí, it is hardly warm.

Diaig. Cad a ví 'na ghiaig? What did it cost?

Tahí. As fada a víos 'na hahí, I was long on terms of intimacy with him.

Eim. Nuír a huguid eim er breh amùh (eim for feim), when they grow accustomed to laying out.

Crìch. Vèach crìch as ceangal leasmùh ding; crìch as ceangal, doing things up tidily; letting nothing go to waste.

Tarac. A tarac a chéli, wrangling, quarrelling.

Ach. Mara vèach orm ach olc, if it were only for sheer spite.

Maise. B' olc an waise agut é, it was ill done of you.

Dóhí. B'éad nár dóhí er dôuin, just as likely as anything else; b'éad nár dóhí sgial used in Béara instead of b'éadair.)

Súil. Chuirig har súiliv isteach hú, I'd get you imprisoned.

Cad. Cad tá do gháuniv aguiv? How many calves have you?

Mah. Chail sé a hrían go mah, he lost a third of it anyway.

Dearag. Dearag-lofa, dcad rotten, completely putrid; ví sé dearag in eàd lé, he was well nigh consumed with jealousy on account of her; dearag an píopa, light the pipe; dearaca, under tillage; dearag-loum, as bare as death; dearag fiucha, boiling hot.

Tagach. Dá dagach oun, if it came on, succeeded, improved.

Dul. Táim a dul amach er, I am commencing to detect him.

Feous. Níl an lá er eous igi.

Nú. Da mèach gan a veh óg críona a ghóhin. (Mark how nú or agus is omitted.)

Nós. Er mo nos-sa, am ghala-sa mar mé hén (chéin) (usually written fén, but more correctly chéin, as in old Irish).

Siar síos. A leoguint siar síos de, let it pass unheeded.

Aihiním. D' aihíníos er, I saw by him; I could see through his movements.

Fad. A vad san de, far from it.

Tuguim. Go duga Dia san doit, God grant it to you.

Méd. Ní iàtuimis an dorus d'águint an méd sin osguilte, an méd sin, that length.

át. Dá m'át a gheànav go fóilí. Dá m'át —Da m'áil leat.

Gátar. As nuar atá sé na gátar, as nuar a gátar les, he needs it much.

Diomora (diomola?). As furnisde diomora d'áil er ghuine, it is easy to find fault with one.

Táv. As eagal liom go wílr er do hāv teing, I have reason to fear that you will be taken ill.

Diaig. Cad berha lua 'na ghia sin, besides, moreover.

Rod. Ní vèach àn rod orm, I wouldn't care; tá rod orm 'na hāv, I am anxious about it; rod beog, somewhat; rod beog duv, somewhat dark; mara meg rod égin agut, unless you have money; tá rod agum les, I am intimate with him. Roduim, I do (is quite common in Béara. Rod é sin go fóil, roduing é, etc., ruduihe, civil, courteous, affable; fear

beog deas ruduihi; rodycht, courteousness; do ghin sé rod orm, he did what I bade him.

Bun. Fág a mun an túinis é, let him to his ease.

úsáid. An úsáid atá igi oruing, the abuse to which he has subjected us.

Pé. Pé er doun é, anyhow.

Loc. Ní churing mar loc ort é. Loc, an injunction, an entreaty.

Siúd as, even though. Siúd as go néas aun, even though, what though I went there.

Slí. Er slí. Ní dearnas an ceart er slí, to some extent I wasn't right.

Tuiscint. Chuas 'na hiscint fén, I understood it then.

Cur. VÍ sé a cur orha, it was affecting them.

Maluirt. Tá bróg dá waluirt igi: dá waluirt, besides.

Luig. Ná luig ort fén, don't inconvenience yourself.

Beog. As beog agum, I don't care a jot.

Teacht. Tá sé a teacht liv, you are succeeding in accomplishing your ends.

Ceal. Táim in a cheal, I want it; do cheal na mróg, for want of the shoes; ceal a ve gan ahir, on account of being without a father.

Cruí. Ní rev cruí cesti agum, I didn't hesitate.

Céli. As mah a chéli, well, well, to be sure.

Dírim. Do ghírig sé orm, he commenced to scold; abuse me.

Cosnav. Níl cosnav leo, they cannot be brooked.

Ireúnach. Ireúnach er, convenient (to find it); iriúnach chuige, competent for it; iriúnach les; iriúnach do, fit.

Breh. Ig breh aun, dragging out a mere existence.

Ach. Ní rous ach, I was but (literally, I was not but).

Druim. Tá sé sa druim er.

Sòn. As caite a ngnúf mé er son mé ve óg, er son go, even though.

THE END.



4

Fuaimeanna agus Blas na Gaedhilge

SHÂN Ó CUÍV

do chuir le chéile i gcóir na sgoileanua

BRÚN AGUS Ó NÓLÁIN, TEÓR.

i mBaile Átha Cliath : i mBéal Feirste

i gCorcaigh : i bPortláirge

Fógartar gach ceart ar cosnamh

FUAIMEANNA AGUS BLAS NA GAEDHILGE. By Shán Ó Cuív. A pupil's handbook in Irish specially compiled to suit the new programme for Intermediate Schools. Is also suitable for primary schools and for all classes in which Irish is taught as a living language. Contains simple descriptions of the formation of the sounds, useful hints for overcoming difficulties, tables for phonetic drill, and lists of words and sentences for practice of the sounds separately and in connected speech. 8d.

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Fuaimeanna agus Blas na Gaedhilge

SHÁN Ó CUÍV

do chuir le chéile i gcóir na sgoileanna

BRÚN AGUS Ó NÓLÁIN, TEÓR.

i mBaile Átha Cliath :: i mBéal Feirste
i gCorcaigh :: i bPortláirge

Fógartar gach ceart ar cosnamh

AIBGHITIR I GCÓIR FOGHARAIDHEACTH NA GAEDHILGE.

GUTAÍ.

á dá (dá)	a ba (ba)	â lámh (láv)
ó dó (dó)	o gol (gol)	ô comhartha (córha)
ú dubha (dú)	u bun (bun)	û congnamh (cúnnav)
é céim (cém)	e beir (ber)	ê séimh (shév)
í bí (bí)	i soir (sir)	î geimhridh (gíri)
ä an (än)	ä baoghal (bäl)	y buidhe (by)

DÉ FHOGHARACHA.

ua fuar (fuar)	au dall (daul)
ue fuair (fuer)	ou gabhar (gour)
ia ciall (cial)	âu amhras (áuras)
ie sgíain (shgien)	ôu domhan (dôun)
ya riamh (ryav)	ay raghad (rayd)
ye riaghail (ryel)	oy doimhin (doying)
iä béal (biäl)	ây aimhleas âyileas
	ey gheibhean (gheyne)
	ei feidhm (feim)

CONSAINI.

b bád (bád)	n ná (ná)	gh dhá (ghá)
b biadh (bie)	n ní (ní)	gh ghé (ghé)
p póca (póca)	nh fanfad (fanhad)	ch loch (loch)
p píce (píci)	nh breithnigh (brenhig)	ch chím (chím)
v bhád (vád)	l lá (lá)	ng ngabhadh (ngouch)
v bhíd (víd)	l léi (lé)	ng ngé (ngé)
f fál (fál)	lh shlat (hlat)	ngh teangthacha (teaunghacha)
f fill (fil)	lh shlighe (hlí)	ngh taithneamh (tainghav)
m má (má)	s sál (sál)	r rádh (rá)
	s saoghail (sél)	
m mín (mín)	sh Seán (Shán)	r Éire (Éri)
mh cromtha (croumha)	sh sín (shín)	rh shrón (hrón)
mh léimfidh (lémhig)	g gádh (gá)	rh uirthé (erhi)
d dá (dá)	g gé (gé)	h shál (hál)
d di (di)	c cúl (cúl)	
t tá (tá)	c cíos (cís)	
t teine (tini)		

Bheadh sé chomh maith agat bheith ad'iarraidh cur síos ar an áireamh agus gan d'áis agat chuige ach na figiúirí Rómhánacha (1, 11, 111, etc.) agus bheith ag tabhairt fé'n bhfogharaidheacht a mhíniú agus gan de chóir agat chuige ach an gnáth leiriú.—

PAUL PASSY.

FUAIMEANNA AGUS BLAS NA GAEDHILGE.

Teastuigheann ó'n Aireacht um Oideachas anois go múinfidhe fuaimeanna agus blas na Gaedhilge go maith dosna macaibh-léighinn i dtreo go bhféadfaidís an Ghaedhilg a labhairt go cruinn agus go binn agus go blasta. Na seandaoine nár léigh aon ghráiméar riamh, agus ná fuil aon eolas aca i dtaobh rialacha gramadaighe, agus ná tuigeannt cad is bun le séimhiú ná le hurdhubhadh, tá cruinneas agus binneas cainnte aca ná bíonn ag na daoine óga inéachor. An blas agus na fuaimeanna fé ndeara san. An té go mbíonn na fuaimeanna agus an blas go maith aige ní chuireann séimhiú ná urdhubhadh trí n-a chéile é, mar tá dlúth-bhaint ag an bhfogharaidheacht leis an ngráiméar. Bíodh an blas agus na fuaimeanna go cruinn ag na macaibh-léighinn agus ní baoghal ná go dtiocfaidh leo an Ghaedhilg a labhairt agus a sgríobhadh go cruinn agus go beacht.

Chuiqe sin ní mór na fuaimeanna féin a chleachta i n-a gceann is i n-a gceann ar dtúis, agus ansan iad a chur le chéile fé mar a chuireann na seandaoine iad. An cur le chéile sin a dheineann an blas.

Ní deacair na fuaimeanna agus blas ceart na Gaedhilge do mhúineadh dos na macaibh-léighinn ins na sgoileanna i n-Éirinn, ach cur chuiqe i gceart. An Béarla a labhartar go coitianta i n-Éirinn ní mí-chosamhail leis an nGaedhilg féin é i dtaobh blas agus fuaimeanna. Is beag Éireannach go bhfuil fuaimeanna agus blas ceart an tSasanaigh aige 'na chuid Béarla. Ach tá ana chuid de fhuaimeanna na Gaedhilge aige, idir ghutaí agus dé-fhogharacha agus consainí.

NA GUTAÍ.

Tógaimís na gutaí ar dtúis. Tá ocht gcinn déag díobh ann, agus is beag buachaill ná cailín ins na sgoileanna i nÉirinn ná féadfadh trí chinn déag díobh san do dhéanamh go saoráideach. Sid é clár i n-a bhfuil na trí chinn déag san le fágáil i bhfocalaibh Gaedhilge agus i bhfocalaibh Béarla na hÉireann :—

na gutaí	focail Ghaedhilge		focail i mBéarla na hÉireann	
	an gnáth leitriú	an leitriú fogharaidheachta	an gnáth leitriú	an leitriú fogharaidh- eachta
á	dá	dá	<i>thaw</i>	tá
ó	bó	bó	<i>though</i>	dó
ú	dubha	dú	<i>loop</i>	lúp
é	cé	cé	<i>cape</i>	cép
í	bí	bí	<i>beet</i>	bít
a	ba	ba	<i>mock</i>	mac
o	bog	bog	<i>musk</i>	mosc
u	muc	múc	<i>wool</i>	wul
e	beir	ber	<i>bed</i>	bed
i	soir	sir	<i>bid</i>	bid
a	an	ăn	<i>aroma</i>	ărómă
ă	daor	dăr	<i>there</i>	dăr
y	buidhe	by	<i>weary</i>	wyry

Is léir ó'n gclár san go bhfuil na gutaí san ag an ngnáth dhuine i nÉirinn. Ach nuair a bhíon á nó y ceangailte de charblach leathan (c nó g nó ng) sa Ghaedhilg is mó Béarlóir ná tagan leis iad a rádh i gceart. Ní mór iad a chleachta.

Na chúig cinn eile den ocht ngutaí déag, gutaí srónacha is eadh iad. Ní cloistear na gutaí srónacha sa Bhéarla inéachor, agus ní mór iad a chleachta

go maith, agus an chuma i n-a ndeintear iad a mhúineadh. Táid le fághail ins na focaibh seo :—

á lámh (lâv); snámh (snâv); ámhthach (âfach); cnámh (cnâv).

ô cómhairle (côirli); combacht (côcht); comhartha (côrha).

û cúmhra (cûra); lonnradh (lûrav); congnamh (cûnav).

ê séimh (shêv); sgéimh (shgêv).

í geimhreadh (gîri); geimhleach (gîleach); sgeimhleadh (shgîli).

Nuair a bhíon á dá dhéanamh bíon an teanga thíos sa bhéal fé mar a bhíon le linn na hanálach do tharac. Chun ó do dhéanamh árdúightear lár na teangan i dtreo an charbaill *bhuig* agus cuirtear na beóla amach beagán. Chun ú do dhéanamh árdúightear lár na teangan níos mó fós i dtreo an charbaill *bhuig* agus cuirtear na beóla amach go maith. Cleachtuighmís iad :—

Á, Ó, Ū. Á, Ó, Ū. Á, Ó, Ū. Á, Ó, Ū.

Deinimís á arís. Ca bhfuil an teanga le linn á dhéanamh? Thíos sa bhéal. Chun é do dhéanamh árdúightear lár na teangan i dtreo an charbaill *chruaidh* agus tairigtear siar na beóla. Chun í do dhéanamh árdúightear lár na teangan níos mó fós i dtreo an charbaill *chruaidh* agus tairigtear na beóla níos sia siar ná son fós. Cleachtuighmís iad :—

!Á, É, Í. Á, É, Í. Á, É, Í. Á, É, Í.

Deinimís na chúig cinn a chleachta anois, agus bíodh gach aon cheann díobh go cruinn agus go beacht againn :—

Á, Ó, Ū, É, Í. Á, Ū. Í, Ū.

Tugtar fé ndeara go cúramach an difridheacht atá idir í agus ú. Bíon poll *caol* sa bhéal le linn í

do dhéanamh agus poll *leathan* le linn *ú* do dhéanamh.

Ar an gcuma gcéadna geall leis is eadh a deintear *a, o, u, e, i* agus *á, ó, ú, é, í*, ach amháin gur gutaí fada *á, ó, ú, é, í*. Dá ndeintí *a* agus *é* chimeád ar siubhal is é *á* a bheadh ann. Is mar sin do *o, u, e, i*, leis.

Saghas *é* osgailte is eadh *ä* ins na focalaibh caol, baoghal, Gaedheal (*cäl, bäl, Gäl*). Saghas *í* osgailte is eadh *y* ins na focalaibh buidhe, luighe, duibhe (*by, ly, dy*). Chun iad a dhéanamh cuirtear an teanga beagán chun tosaigh ó ionad an *á*, íslightear an corrán go maith ach ná coruightear na beóla ó'n ionad i n-a mbíod le linn na hanálach do tharac. Déanfaimid *ä, y, ä, ô, û, ê, î* a chleachta nuair a bheidh na consainí á gcleachta againn. Ní airightear *ä* ná *y* 'na n-aonar inéachor. Ní mór consainí láidre bheith ag gabháil leo mar thaca chun iad a dhéanamh.

NA DÉ-FHOGHARACHA.

Fuaimianna dhá ghuta atá i ndé-fhogharach. Tá dhá shaghas díobh ann : na cinn neamh-mheasguithe agus na cinn measguithe.

Sid iad na cinn neamh-mheasguithe :—

UA, UE, IA, YA, IÄ, IE, YE.

Is mar a chéile *ia* agus *ya*, ach amháin gur tosach leathan atá ag *ya* (*riamh, rian, ryav ryan*). Is mar a chéile *ie* agus *ye* ach amháin gur tosach leathan atá ag *ye* (*riaghail, ryel*).

Sid iad na cinn measguithe :—

AU, ÄU, AY, ÄY, OU, ÔU, OY, EI, EY.

Táid siad le fágáil ins na focalaibh seo : rann (*raun*), amhras (*áuras*), cainnt (*cayint*), aimhleas (*âyileas*), gabhar (*gour*), domhan (*dôun*), doimhin (*doying*), feidhm (*feim*), gheibheann (*gheyn*). Deireadh

leathan atá ag **ey**. Sin a bhfuil de dhifridheacht idir **ey** agus **ei**.

Éinne fhéadfadh na gutaí do dhéanamh d'fhéadfadh sé na dé-fhogharacha neamh-mheasguithe do dhéanamh sa cheart. Seachnuighmís, ámhthach, agus ná bíodh **ú** againn i n-ionad **ua** ná **í** i n-ionad **ia**. I dtáobh na ndé-fhogharach measguithe, tá dhá cheann díobh againn i mBéarla na hÉireann. Ins na focailibh *house, mouse* is é **ou** a bhíon againn i nÉirinn, cé gurab é **au**, nú saghas **au**, a bhíon ag na Sasanaigh ins na focailibh sin. Ar an gcuma gcéadna is é **ei** a bhíon againn ins na focailibh *Ireland, mind*, cé gurab é **ay**, nu saghas **ay**, a bhíon ag na Sasanaigh. Is é difridheacht atá idir **au**, **ay** agus **ou**, **ei** ná go dtosnuigheann **au** agus **ay** san áit i n-a ndeintear **a** agus go dtosnuigheann **ou** san áit i n-a ndeintear **o** agus **ei** san áit i n-a ndeintear **e**. Ní deacair d'Éireannaigh dé-fhogharacha na Gaedhilge do dhéanamh.

NA CONSAINÍ.

Tá mór-dhifridheacht idir déanamh na ngutaí agus déanamh na gconsainí. Chun guta a dhéanamh ní mór an glór a leogaint amach gan chosc. Chun chonsaine dhéanamh ní mór an glór nú an anál do chosc nú do stop ar chuma éigin. Lán-chosc a bhíon ann le linn na stopanna a dhéanamh. Sid iad iad :—

UB, UP, UD, UT, UG, UC. IB, IP, ID, IT, IG, IC.

Bíon séimhiú ann (an glór nú an anál á chimilt) le linn na gconsainí séimhithe a dhéanamh. Sid iad iad :—

UV, UF, UGH, UCH, US, USH, IV, IF, IGH, ICH, IS, ISH.

Nuair a bhíon na cinn srónacha á ndéanamh tagan

an glór nú an anál amach tríd an sróin. Sid iad iad :—

**UM, UMH, UN, UNH, UNG, UNGH, IM, IMH,
IN, INH, ING, INGH.**

Is féidir linn tabhairt fé sna gutaí srónacha do chleachta anois, mar tagan an glór amach tríd an sróin le linn iad a dhéanamh, fé mar a thagan le linn m, nú n nú ng do dhéanamh. Islightear deireadh an charbhail bhuig i dtreó go mbíon doras na srónach ar osgailt an fhaid is a bhíon m, nú n nú ng á rádh agus go dtagan an glór amach tríd an sróin. Ní fearr slighe 'na thabharfaimís fé sna gutaí srónacha a chleachta ná iad a chur in aonfheacht le m agus an m a rádh ar dtúis, agus ansan an guta srónach a rábh agus an carball bog íslighthe fós. Mar seo :

UM—Â. UM—Ô. UM—Û. UM—Ê. UM—Î.

Tagan an glór nú an anál amach idir an teanga agus na fiacla nú lastiar dos na fiacla, nuair a bhíon l á dhéanamh.

UL, ULH, IL, ILH.

Nuair a bhíon r á dhéanamh bíon bár agus teangan ag crith i gcoinnibh na bhfiacal n-uachtarach. Fíor-anál is eadh h, ach go gcuirtear an anál amach de phreib.

Is féidir do gach consain bheith caol nú leathan. Nuair a bhíon consain chaol á dhéanamh bíon an teanga thuas go maith sa bhéal fé mar a bhíon le linn í a dhéanamh. Nuair a bhíon consain leathan á dhéanamh bíon an teanga thíos fé mar a bhíon sí le linn ú a dhéanamh. Ní mór aire mhaith thabhairt don dá shaghas, caol agus leathan.

D'anáil a deintear cuid des na consainibh, agus

de ghlór an chuid eile. Tá téada glóir sa scórnaigh agus bíd siad sgartha ó'n a chéile le linn na hanálach do tharac, nú le linn h nú consain análach do dhéanamh. Tairigtear chun a chéile iad agus cuirtear ag crith iad le linn consaine glóraighe dhéanamh. Cinn ghlóracha is eadh

UB, UD, UM, UN, UNG, UV, UGH, UL, UR.

Cinn análacha is eadh

**UP, UT, UC, UMH, UNH, UNGH, ULH, URH,
US, USH.**

NA BEÓLACHA.

Nuair a bhíon **b, p, m, mh, v**, nú **f** leathan á dhéanamh bíon na beóla amach go maith ós na fiacra, agus nuair a bhíon **b, p, m, mh, v**, nú **f** caol á dhéanamh bíon na beóla tairigte siar chun na bhfiacal. Ní mar sin do Bhéarla an tSasanaigh; ní oibrighean ra Sasanaigh na beóla chómh bríghmhar san inéachor nuair a bhíon an Béarla á labhairt aca. Tá difiridheacht eile ann leis. Leis na beóla íochtaracha agus na fiacra uachtaracha a dheineann na Bearlóirí **v** agus **f**. Leis na beóla uachtaracha agus íochtaracha tairigte chun a chéile a dheineann na seana Ghaedhileoirí an **v** agus an **f** sa Ghaedhilg. Cleachtuighmís anois iad:—

UB, IB, UP, IP, UM, IM, UV, IV, UF, IF.

NA DÉADACHA.

Nuair a bhíon **d, t, n, nh, l**, nú **lh** leathan á dhéanamh bíon an teanga leathta amach agus ag baint leis na fiacra uachtaracha fé mar a bhíon ag an mBéarlóir i nÉirinn le linn *though* (dó) nú *thaw* (tá) do rádh. Éinne a deireann an **d** san sa bhfocal

though nú an t san sa bhfocal *thaw* féadfaidh sé an l leathan agus an n leathan a rádh gan duadh. Bíon bár na teangan thíos le linn d, t, caol a dhéanamh, ach thuas i gcóir n, nh, l agus lh. Deirimís iad a chleachta :—

UD, ID, UT, IT, UN, IN, UL, IL.

Is fuiriste s agus sh a dhéanamh. Chun s na Gaedhilge dhéanamh is fearr bár na teangan bheith thíos fé mar a bhíon i gcóir d caol agus t caol.

NA CARBLACHA.

Nuair a bhíon g, c, gh, ch, ng, nú ngh leathan á dhéanamh bíon bár na teangan i gcoinnibh na bhfiacal n-íochtarach agus lár na teangan tairighthe chun an charbaill *bhuig*.

Nuair a bhíon g, c, gh, ch, ng, nú ngh caol á dhéanamh bíon bár na teangan i gcoinnibh na bhfiacal n-íochtarach agus lár na teangan árduithe chun an charbaill *chruidh*. Cleachtuighmís na stopanna ar dtúis :—

UG, IG, UC, IC, UGU, IGI, UCU, ICI.

Má bhíon na cinn sin go maith againn, déanfaimís na cinn eile gan duadh. Tógaimís na cinn séimhithe anois. Carblach caol séimhithe is eadh an y ins na focalaibh Béarla *yet, yearling, yesterday* agus an ll ins na focalaibh Fraincise *Versailles, merveille* agus an y sa bhfocal Fraincise *yeux*. Éinne gur féidir leis na focail sin a rádh d'fhéadhfadh sé an gh ins na focalaibh Gaedhilge gheit (ghet) ghile (ghili) Dhiarmuid (Ghiarmuid) a rádh. Chun ch caol a dhéanamh ní gádh ach an glór a bhaint den gh san. Bíon ch leathan againn sa Bhéarla sa bhfocal *lough* (lach), ach i mBleáclíath agus i n-áiteanna eile deirtear c

uaireanta i n-ionad **ch**. Cuirtear an teanga i gcoinnibh an charbaill i n-ionad í árdú i dtreo an charbaill. An té go mblon **ch** aige is féidir leis **gh** a dhéanamh ach na téada glóir do chur ag crith. Nil de dhifridheacht idir **ch** agus **gh** ach an difridheacht ata idir **c** agus **g**. Cleachtuighmís anois iad :—

UGH, IGH, UCH, ICH, UGHU, IGHU, UCHU, ICHI.

Ní fuláir bár na teangan a chimeád i gcoinnibh na bhfiacal n-íochtarach le linn **ng** nó **ngh** a dhéanamh. Má árdúightear bár na teangan i gcoinnibh na bhfiacal n-uachtarach is é **n** nó **nh** a bheidh againn. Cleachtuighmís **ng** anois :—

UNG, ING, UNGH, INGH, UNGU, INGU, NGU, NGL.

Nuair a bhíon **ngh** á dhéanamh ní bhíon ach anál ag teacht amach tríd an sróin. Ar an gcuma gcéadna nuair a bhíon **mh** nó **nh** á dhéanamh ní bhíon ach anál ag teacht amach. Glór a bhíon ag teacht amach le linn **m**, **n**, **ng** a dhéanamh. De ghlór a deintear **l** agus **r**, leis, agus d'anáil a deintear **lh** agus **rh**. Fíor anál is eadh **h** agus baineann an **h** an glór den **m**, **n**, **ng**, **l**, nó **r**. Cloistear fuaim **h** féin i dtosach focal, fé mar a chloistear sa Bhéarla é, agus i lár focal agus i ndeireadh focal, leis. Tugaimís aire mhaith don fhuaim sin i ndeireadh focal : cath (**cah**), gath (**gah**), etc.

Deinimís **ä** agus **y** a chleachta anois agus carblacha ag gabháil leo, fé mar atá ins na foclaibh Gaedheal, caol, guidhe, caoi. Is minic gur **gé** agus **cé**, **gí** agus **cí** a bhíon ag macaibh-léighinn ins na foclaibh sin. Bíodh an teanga i gcoinnibh an charbaill **bhuig** i gcóir an **g** nó an **c** agus déarfair an **ä** nó an **y** gan aon trioblóid :—

UG—Ä, UG—Y, UC—Ä, UC—Y, UNG—Ä, UNG—Y,

Fuaim lag is eadh **r** sa Bhéarla. Ní deirtear i mBéarla é ruimis consainibh ná i ndeireadh focal. Fuaim ana láidir is eadh **r** leathan sa Ghaedhilg. Bíon bár na teangan ag crith go maith i gcoinnibh na bhfiacal n-uachtarach le linn é dhéanamh. Bíodh na somplaí seo againn mar chleachta :—

URÁ, URÓ, URÚ, URÄ, URY, URA, URO, URU.

Is féidir iad a chleachta, leis, gan aon ghutaí rómpa nú gan aon ghutaí 'na ndiaidh. Ar an gcuma gcéadna is féidir **r** caol a chleachta leis na somplaí seo :—

ÉRI, ÍRI, ERI, IRI. ÉR, ÍR, ER, IR.

Ní chloistear **r** caol i dtosach focal inéachor sa Ghaedhilg.

Nuair a deintear úsáid den Aibghitir Idirnáisiúnach chun na Gaedhilge do sgríobh bíon dhá chomhartha ar a luighead i gcóir gach consaine. Ní oireann san ach dos na sgoiláirí móra. Bheadh sé ró chruaidh ar fad don ghnáth dhuine agus dos na macaibh-léighinn ins na sgoileanna. Do cheap ár sinnsear slighe eile chun chur i n-úil dúinn ceoca consain chaol nú consain leathan a bheadh ann ; do chuiridís comhartha guta i n-aice na chonsaine—comhartha ar a dtugtar sleamhnán—mar seo : *ór*, ag bailiú an *óir*. Teas-beánan an i atá ruimis an tarna **r** gur **r** caol é sin. Tá an rud san ana choitianta sa Ghaedhilg, agus nuair a thagan dhá chonsain isteach i bhfocalaibh aon tsiolla amháin, ceann aca i dtosach agus an ceann eile sa deireadh, is minic ná tagan leis an macléighinn iad a rádh go cruinn. Má deintear na cinn chaola agus na cinn leathana a chleachta go maith i n-a gceann is i n-a gceann, ámhthach, ní fada go bhféadfar na focail aon tsiolla amháin agus an dá shaghas consain ionnta do rádh i gceart. Sid iad rainnt díobh :—

CUIR, CAOIN, COILL, GOILL, GEAL, GAEDHIL.

An té go mbíon **uc** agus **ir** go ceart aige ní deacair do **cuir** a rádh. Mar sin dos na ceannaibh eile, leis. Is minic gurab é **r** leathan a bhíon ag na macaibh-léighinn ins na focalaibh *brí, Brian, cré, grian, vrí, chré, ghrian*. Is fearr mar thosnú an dá chonsain i dtosach an fhocail a chleachta i n-a gceann is i n-a gceann ar dtúis agus ansan iad a chur le chéile. Is maith an seift é, leis, fuaim i a chur isteach idir an dá chonsain chun cleachta a dhéanamh mar seo : *birí, Birian, ciré, girian, virí, chiré, ghirian*, agus ansan an i a leogaint ar lár agus an focal féin a rádh. Ní mór an dá chonsain i dtosach na bhfocal so a chleachta go maith, leis : *cló, glóire, sgaoil, sgaipse*.

AN BLAS.

Ag trácht ar na fuaimeanna féin a bhíomair go dtí so, agus ar an gcuma 'na ndeintear iad, agus ar conas is féidir iad a chleachta. Ní mór aire thabhairt don bhlas anois, agus na fuaimeanna agus na focail a chur le chéile fé mar a chuirean na seandaoine iad. Sa chuid eile den leabhar so tá ceachtanna chun na bhfuaimeanna agus na bhfocal do chleachta agus chun na cainnte do rádh ar nós na seandaoine. Moltar don mhúinteoir na ceachtanna san a chur á gcleachta go maith, agus féachaint chuige go mbeidh na fuaimeanna go cruinn ag gach duine sa bhuidhin, agus go gcuirid siad na focail le chéile i gceart. Má deintear é sin ní baoghal ná go mbeidh an blas go maith aca.

Exercises on individual Irish Words

- á bá, dá, gá, lá, má, ná, pá, rá, tá.
 ó bó, dó, gó, ló, nó, mó, vó, só, tóch, óg, tóg.
 ú úd, úr, úla, cúr, dú, lú, údar, crú, amú, sgrúdú,
 marú, leanúir, Murachú, úna, tríú.
- a ba, dah, cat, gah, mah, slat.
 o da, dol, cos, loch, moch, mol, tor, dochdúir,
 ov, olav, anòcht.
 u luch, muc, ucht, um, umuiri, umar, unga,
 urús, ursal.
- é bé, cé, fé, gé, lé, mé, pé, té.
 í í, í, shí, trí, lí, íni, airím, bíg, tí, shgrím, brí, fhi.
- e ber, ber, de, ce, cel, fesh, lesh, ver.
 i di, sir, bili, fhi, nihi, tihi, sig, tig, mili, tini.
- ä än, nă, asăl, capăl, marăv, dorăn, borăb, garăv,
 Donăcha.
- â lăv, lâ, snăv, mâhir, lâch, cnăv.
 ô chô, côcht, côiirli, côrá, côrha, côiir, cô-ghăil, tôs,
 fôr.
- û cû, cûnav, cûra, lûrav, folû, olû, iriûnach.
- ê gêving, shêv.
 î gîri, tîol, shgîli.
- ä ärach, lä, lä, nă, cäl, gläch, bäl, fär, Gäl, bäch.
- y by, dy, ly, cry, faly, cyra, gady, lys, clyv, myv,
 ryv, fylach, lyd, sgorycht, cysach, lychân.

in which the Vowels occur.

- á bádhadh, dá, gádh, lá, má, ná, págh, rádh, tá.
 ó bó, dó, gó, ló, nua, mó, bhó, sógh, tóch, óg, tóg.
 ú úd, bhur, ubhla, cubhar, dubhadh, lugha,
 ughdar, crudh, amudha, sgrúdughadh, marbh
 adh, leanabhair, Murchadha, iongna, tríomhadh.
 a ba, dath, cat, gath, maith, slat.
 o do, dol, cos, loch, moch, mol, tor, dochtúir, ubh,
 ullamh, anocht.
 u luch, muc, ucht, um, iomaire, iomar, ionga.
 urradhas, ursal.
 é bé, cé, fé (fá, faoi), gé, léigheadh, mé, pé, taé.
 í í, uibhe, sídhe, tré, lígh, Aoine, airighim, bídh
 tighe, sgríobhaim, brígh, oidhche.
 e beir, beidhir, de, cé, ceil, feis, leis, bheir.
 i di, soir, bile, fiche, neithe, tighthe, suidh, tigh,
 milleadh, teine.
 á an, na, asal, capall, marbh, dorn, borb, garbh,
 Donnchadh.
 á lámh, lámha, snámh, máthair, lámhach, cnámh.
 ó chomh, comhacht, comhairle, comhrádh, comhar-
 tha, comhair, comh-dháil, tomhas, fóghmhar.
 ú cumha, congnamh, connradh, lonnradh, folamha,
 ullmhadh, oireamhnach.
 é géibhinn, séimh.
 í geimhreadh, teimheal, sgeimhle.
 á aéarach, laé, laogh, naoi, caol, glaothach, baoghal,
 faobhar, Gaedheal, buidheach.
 y buidhe, duibhe, luighe, croidhe, fallaí, caora,
 gadaidhe, luigheas, claidheamh, maoidheamh,
 ríomh, fuighlach, laighead, sgoraidheacht,
 cuibheasach, luigheachán.

Exercises on individual Irish Words in

- ua** fuar, uar, bua, dua, dual, gual, rua, shua, muar.
ue fuer, uer, chueg, guel, nuer, ueg, rueg, vuer, vuer.
ia iad, Brian, cial, fial, grian, shgian, mian, srian,
 ialuit.
ie fie, Die, Ó Brien, ghieg, shgien.
ya ryav, ryan, ryalta, ryach.
ye ryel.
ià biàl, briàg, shgiàl, Shiàna, Shiàmas.
au aun, baul, daul, maul, raun, gaun.
ou oun, doun, goug, gou, gour, bour, four, fourycht

âu áuras, háulys, Sáura, leáunacht.
ôu dôun.
ay ayb, aymad, rayd, Tayg, fayb.
oy doying, foyingi.
ây âyileas.
ey leyb, gheych, meyván.
ei dein, greim, eirig, Eilín, deig, feim, meir, dei,
 feil, leis.

which the Diphthongs occur.

ua	fuar, uabhar, buadh, duadh, dual, gual, ruadh, sluagh, mór.
ue	fuair, uair, chuaidh, guail, nuair, uaidh, ruaidh, mhóir, bhfuair.
ia	iad, Brian, cial, fial, grian, sgian, mian, srian, iallait.
ie	fiadh, Dia, Ó Briain, dhiaidh, sgiaín.
ya	riamh, rian, riaghalta, riabhach.
ye	riaghail.
ia	béal, bréag, sgéal, Séadna, Séamas.
au	ann, ball, dall, mall, rann, gann.
ou	abhan, donn, gabhadh, gabha, gabhar, bodhar, foghar, foghraidheacht.
au	amhras, shamhluigheas, Samhradh, leamhnacht.
ou	domhan.
ay	adhb, adhmaid, rachad, Tadhg, fadhb.
oy	doimhin, foidhne.
ay	aimhleas.
ey	leadhb, gheibheadh, meadhbhán.
ei	deimhin, greim, éirigh, Eibhlín, deachaidh, feidhm, meidhir, deigh, feighil, leigheas.

Exercises on individual Irish Words

- eá** beár, fear, gear, meán.
ái dáil, fáil, Máiri, láir, gáiri, amáireach.
eái cisheáin, tisbeáin, mileáin, Cheáin.
eó ceól, beól, ceólán, deól, deónú, feócha.
ói cóir, dóiv, fóil, lóin, móin, móid, nóin, tóir.
eói ceóil, feóil, dreóil.
iú fiú, fiún, ciún, miún, liú, diúga, priúnsa, tiúsgal.

úi cúigi, dúil, fúiv, fúing, lúib, lúireach, múini, púicín, arúir.
iúi ciúin, miliúin, figiúir.
ea geata, peata, peaca, beach, beart, beaha, ceapa, leaba, geatuiiri.
ai airín, bail, baili, caille, cailín, caiti, dair, fairi, mairi, tair.
eai geaitiri.
eo leog, beog.
oi loit, toil, goil, goiv, roiv.
iu ciun, giura, gliugar.
ae bael, Gael, tael.
éa buidéal, Síshgéal, páipéar.
uí cufni, dufni, muíntir, cufri, buín, muíl, sguíl, cufil, ghuíl.
io bíon, chíon, fíon, líon, díon, díonán, píopa, tíorha.
ui buin, buin, cuir, cuin, tuir, duini, muin, muini luigi, luiv.
io fiona, miona, bior.

in which the Glides occur.

eá	b'fhearr, fearr, gearr, meadhon.
ái	dáil, fágghail, Máire, láir, gáire, amáireach.
eái	ciseáin, taisbeáin, milleáin, Sheáin.
eó	ceól, beól, ceólán, deól, deónughadh, feóchadh.
ói	cóir, dóibh, fóil, lóin, móin, móid, nóin, tóir.
eói	ceóil, feóil, direóil.
iú	fiú, fionn, cionn, mionn, liugh, diúgadh, prionnsa, tionnsgal.
úi	cúige, dúil, fúibh, fúinn, lúib, lúireach, múineadh, púicín, arbhair.
iúi	ciúin, milliúin, figiúir.
ea	geata, peata, peacadh, beach, beart, beatha, ceapadh, leaba, geataire.
ai	airighim, bail, baile, cailc, cailín, caithte, dair, faire, mairidh, tar.
eai	geaitire.
eo	leig, beag.
oi	lot, toil, gol, gabh, raibh.
iu	cion, giorra, gliogar.
ae	baoghail, Gaedhil, tsaoghail.
éa	buidéal, Soisgéal, páipéar.
uí	caoine, daoine, muinntir, caoire, buidhin, moill, sgaoil, coill, ghoill.
íó	bíonn, chíonn, fíon, líon, díon, díonán, píopa, tíortha.
ui	bain, buin, cuir, cuin, tuir, duine, muin, muine. laige, luibh.
io	fionna, mionna, bior.

Exercises on individual Words in which the Consonants

- b** bád, bua, bäl, bael, buel, bó, buev, bär, by, lúba, sguab.
- b** bíd, bie, bím, bigi, bili, bí, bé, béci, bert, ruibi, caibídil.
- p** pá, púca, póca, Pärach, púdar, sop, sdop, ropa, póg, póga.
- p** píci, pingin, cipín, caip, pilibín, pian, péni, sgaip, sgaipi.
- v** vád, vua, vāl, vuel, vó, vuev, duv, avarc, díov, dav, neav, tiuv.
- v** víd, vie, vím, vig, vili, dív, shgrív, luiv, géving.
- f** fál, fôr, fuar, gofe, nāfa, lofa, lúfar.
- f** fíl, fili, feaca, fiti, Lifi.
- m** má, má, mó, amú, mäl, myv, mah, mol, muc, cúm, caum, cuma.
- m** mín, mli, mili, mér, ím, imi, ním, sím, simi, bím.
- mh** cúmha, cúmbad, croumha.
- mh** lémhig, deh mliana.
- d** dá, dó, dó, dó, dú, dār, dy, dah, dohal, úd, gad, gady, fada, madarua.
- d** di, de, deau, díreach, bíd, maidin, nid.
- t** tá, tóg, túr, täv, ty, ty, cat, cóta, diánta, slat.
- t** tig, te, tí, tihi, tír, tini, titim, siti, slait, hit.
- n** ná, nó, nú, nā, anocht, fan, bán, bána, gúna, doun.
- n** ní, ní, níl, ním, nig, niv, shín, shini, shínti.
- nh** fanhad, hnáv.
- nh** brenhig, hnšov.

occur, one set for each, Broad and Slender.

- b** bád, buadh, baoghal, baoghail, busail, bó, busaibh, barr, buidhe, lúba, sguab.
- b** bíd, biadh, bím, bige, bile, bí, bé, béiceadh, beirt, ribe, caibidil.
- p** págh, púca, póca, Paorach, púdar, sop, sdop, ropadh, póg, póga.
- p** píce, pingin, cipín, caip, pilibín, pian, péine, sgaip, sgaipeadh.
- v** bhád, bhuadh, bhaoghal, bhuail, bhó, bhuaibh, dubh, amharc, díobh, damh, neamh, tiugh.
- v** bhíd, bhiadh, bhím, bhig, mhilleadh, daoibh, sgríobh, luibh, géibhinn.
- f** fál, fóghmhar, fuar, gabhtha, naomhtha, lobhtha, lúthmhar.
- f** fill, filleadh, feacadh, fighte, Life.
- m** má, mágh, mó, amúdha, maol, maoidheamh, maith, mol, muc, cúm, cam, cuma.
- m** mín, míle, milleadh, méir, im, ime, nighim, suim, suime, bím.
- mh** cúmtha, cúmfad, cromtha.
- mh** léimfidh, deich mbliana.
- d** dá, dó, dóghadh, dóigh, dubha, daor, duibhe, dath, doicheall, úd, gad, gadaidh e, fača, madaruadh.
- d** di, de, deabhadh, díreach, bíd, maidin, nid.
- t** tá, tóg, túr, taobh, taoi, tuighe, cat, cóta, déanta, slat.
- t** tigh, te, tighe, tighthe, tír, teine, tuitim, suidhte, slait, thuit.
- n** ná, nua, nó, naoi, anocht, fan, bán, bána, gúna, donn.
- n** ní, nighe, níl, nighim, nigh, nimh, sín, sine, sínte.
- nh** fanfad, shnámh.
- nh** breithnigh, shníomh.

- l lá, ló, lú, lä, ly, lacha, fala, fál, Gäl, Gaul, cúl, mála.
- l lé, lé, lí, le, lili, flí, fili, cíl, cili, muíl, muili, mil.
- lh hlat, hláinti, sdolhad, hlán.
- lh hlí, celhig, cayilhig.
- s sál, só, sú, säl, cas, cos, cosa, leasa.
- s sél, sím, simi, sevircas, sí, siti, sig, fis, lis.
- sh Shán, shól, shúl, shycháin, Shuván.
- sh shili, shin, shín, shínti, sherihan.
- g gá, gó, gual, Gäl, gy, guagán, tóg, feag, tógag, dóg, bróg, bróga.
- g gé, gfri, get, gili, beg, bigi, díg, tig, gligín, sig.
- c cá, cóta, cúl, cäl, cy, bac, tócad, taca, leac, leaca.
- c cé, cís, cel, cili, lic, leci, mic, tuicead.
- gh ghá, ghó, ghú, ghäh, ghy, ghasara.
- gh ghé, ghíri, ghct, ghili, Ghiarmuid.
- ch loch, lách, lacha, macha, muchda.
- ch chím, chíl, chel, cheap.
- ng ngouch, ngort, cónggar, cúngg, teanga, lúngg.
- ng ngé, bíng, meng, shing, Féngi, fingi, lúngg, luíngi, doying.
- ngh teaunghacha.
- ngh tainghav.
- r rá, rós, rua, rä, ry, bár, bara, gary, garuihi, goram, mear.
- r Eri, a rí, iriúnach, anuirig, sir, anuir, fir, miri.
- rh hrácht, hrón, cõrha, cûrha, cärha, orha.
- rh brérhi, erhi, cuirhig, láirhach.
- h hál, hóg, hú, häl, hél, híl, cahig, cah, drohad, dahad.

- l lá, ló, lugha, laé, luighe, lacha, falla, fál, Gaedheal,
Gall, cúl, mála.
- l léi, léigheamh, lí, le, lile, fill, filleadh, cill,
cille, moill, moille, mil.
- lh shlat, shláinte, sdolfad, shlán.
- lh shlighe, ceilfidh, caillfidh.
- s sál, sógh, sugha, saoghal, cas, cos, cosa, leasa.
- s saoghail, suim, suime, saidhbhreas, suidhe,
suidhte, suidh, fios, lios.
- sh Seán, seól, siubhal, síothcháin, Siobhán.
- sh sile, sin, sín, sínte, seirbhthean.
- g gádh, gó, gual, Gaedheal, guidhe, guagán, tóg,
feadh, tógadh, dóghadh, bróg, bróga.
- g gé, geimhreadh, geit, gile, beidh, bige, díg, tigh,
gligín, suidh.
- c cá, cóta, cúl, caol, caoi, bac, tógfad, taca, leac, leaca.
- c cé, cíos, ceil, cille, lic, leice, mic, tuigfead.
- gh dhá, dhóghadh, dhubha, ghaoth, ghuidhe, ghasra.
- gh ghé, gheimhreadh, gheit, ghile, Dhiarmuid.
- ch loch, lághach, macha, múchta.
- ch chím, chill, cheil, cheap.
- ng ngabhadh, ngort, comhgar, cumhang, teanga, long.
- ng ngé, binn, mbeinn, sinn, Féinne, finne, loing,
luinge, doimhin.
- ngh teangthacha.
- ngh taithneamh.
- r rádh, rós, ruadh, ré, rí, barr, barra, garraidhe,
garraidhte, gorm, mear.
- r Éire, a rí, oireamhnach, anuiridh, soir, anoir,
fir, mire.
- rh thrácht, shrón, comhartha, cumhra, caortha, ortha.
- rh bréithre, uirthe, cuirfidh, láithreach.
- h shál, thóg, shugha, shaoghal, shaoghail, shaoil,
caithfidh, cath, droichead, dathad.

Exercises on individual Words containing

- br** breá, breac, breaca, Brian, Brien, briahar, brehav, breaul, bricín.
- pr** príochán, príov, priàv, prêv, prioca, priúnsa.
- vr** vreac, vreaca, vric, Vrien, vriahar, vrehav.
- fr** fríochán, fríov, frêv, frioca, friotal.
- mr** mreac, mreaca, mreáhacht, mreóiteacht.
- gl** gló, glóiri, gluini, glúin, glór, gluesh, glac.
- gl** gleacy, gleaun, gleana, gliàs, gliucas.
- cl** cló, clú, cly, clyv, cluiti, clár.
- cl** cleacht, cleas, cleáunas, cleasy, cliaván, cliav.
- ghl** ghlóiri, ghluini, ghlúin, ghlór, ghluesh, ghlac.
- ghl** ghlí, ghleana, ghliucas, ghliàs.
- chl** chló, chlú, chly, chlyv, chlár.
- chl** chleachda, chleas, chleáunas, chliaván.
- gr** grian, greim, greaun, greanta, griàsy, greas.
- cr** cré, críona, Críost, crih, críoch, cris, crihir.
- ghr** ghrian, ghriháir, ghreanta, ghreas.
- chr** chré, chríona, Chríost, chríoch, chris.
- sg** sgaip, sgaipi, sgúil, sgúlli.

difficult Combinations of Sounds.

- br** breagh, breac, breaca, Brian, Brien, briathar,
breitheamh, breall, bricín.
- pr** príochán, príomh, préamh, préimh, priocadh,
prionnsa.
- vr** bhreac, bhreaca, bhric, Bhrien, bhriathar,
bhreitheamh.
- fr** phríochán, phríomh, phréimh, phriocadh,
friotal.
- mr** mbreac, mbreaca, mbreaghtacht, mbreóidhteacht.
- gl** gló, glóire, gloine, glúin, glór, gluais, glac.
- gl** gleacaidhe, gleann, gleanna, gléas, gliocas.
- cl** cló, clú, claoi, claidheamh, claidhmhte, clár.
- cl** cleacht, cleas, cleamhnas, cleasaidhe, cliabhán,
cliabh.
- ghl** ghlóire, ghloine, ghlúin, ghlór, ghluais, ghlac.
- ghl** dhlighe, ghleanna, ghliocas, ghléas.
- chl** chló, chlú, chloidhe, chloidheamh, chlár.
- chl** chleachdadh, chleas, chleamhnas, chliabhán.
- gr** grian, greim, greann, greanta, gréasaidhe, greas.
- cr** cré, críona, Críost, crith, críoch, crios, crithir.
- ghr** ghrian, dhritháir, ghreanta, ghreas.
- chr** chré, chríona, Chríost, chríoch, chrios.
- sg** sgaipe, sgaipeadh, sgaoil, sgaoileadh.

Exercises with Sentences on the Consonants, one

- b** Slán go deo le brón is buert.
b Is bíng biál 'na host.
p An Paidirín Páirteach tráh ná trégig.
p Níl pingin ig Pilib ná píci ig Peaduir.
v Is beog an vah an vah a muítear, ach is fear é
 ná an vah ná dintear agus ná muítear.
- v** A Vihíl a vic, a vicean tú an vil ?
f Is fada mi er fán go fánach fän am ly.
f Do rih an fear feasa fé ghén a tí.
m Beanacht Dé le hanaman na marav.
m VÍ mealavóg mini ige.
mh Cráiti croumha faunlag fuar.
mh Deh mliana ó hin vís am chöny deh mli ó
 Vleáclieh.
- d** Duini do folcag a dobar na nä méhi.
d Mah an díon an chräv faid is díon di fén.
t Nuer a vrosduig an tóir vog tú an ród.
t VÍ titim na hñhi aun agus iad gan teacht.
n Ná díol bó vāl, agus ná ceauig bó vāl, agus ná
 bí chyha gan bó vāl.
- n** Mo ghroyin go brách tu, a fásdhín óig.
nh Fanhadsa aun go dí an tránhóna.
nh Mar a míoch coirci crahach a vuinhach srä as
 eachuiv.
- l** Is uasal louran Laidean is Béarla bíng.
l Dá m'ayil lium sguíli lesh.
lh Ólham feasda a hláinti, mo leógan lanach láidir.
- lh** Shliucht shleachda er hliucht do hleachda.
s Áras na síha agus na sua.
s Is fear sí an' aici ná sí an' inead.

sentence for each, Broad and Slender.

- b Slán go deó le brón is buaidhirt.
 b Is binn réal 'na thost.
 p An Paidrín Páirteach tráth ná tréigidh.
 p Níl pingin ag Pilib ná píce ag Peadar.
 v Is beag an mhaith an mhéith a maoidhtear,
 ach is fearr é ná an mhaith ná deintear agus
 ná maoidhtear.
 v A Mhichíl, a mhic, an bhfeiceann tú an mhill ?
 f Is fada me ar fán go fánach faon am luighe.
 f Do ruith an fear feasa fé dhéin an tighe.
 m Beannacht Dé le hanmann na marbh.
 m Bhí mealbhóg mine aige.
 mh Cráidhte cromtha fann-lag fuar.
 mh Deich mbliana ó shin bhíos am' chomhnaighe
 deich míle ó Bhóile Átha Cliath.
 d Duine do folcadh i dtobar na naoi mbéithe.
 d Maith an díon an chraobh fíod is díon di féin.
 t Nuair a bhrosduigh an tóir bhog tú an ród.
 t Bhí tuitim na hoidhche ann agus iad gan teacht.
 n Ná díol bó mhaol, agus ná ceannuigh bó mhaol
 agus ná bí choíche gan bó mhaol.
 n Mo ghreidhin go bráth tu, a pháisdín óig.
 nh Fanfadsa ann go dtí an tráthnóna.
 nh Mar a mbíodh coirce crathach a bhainfeadh
 sraodh as eachaibh.
 l Is uasal labhrann Láidean is Béarla binn.
 l Dá m'áil liom sgaoileadh leis.
 lh Ólfam feasda a shláinte mo leóghan lannach
 láidir.
 lh Sliocht sleachta ar shliocht do shleachta.
 s ras na saoithe agus na suadh.
 s Is fearr suidhe an' aice ná suidhe an' ionad.

- sh** Shán ó Shycháin agus é a shúl go shólta.
sh A räba is a brishi shlím-chrana shóil.
g Shin àguiv an t-aum agus gouig le chéli.
g Gili na gréni.
c Coga carad cã nãud.
c Ceaun na circi brici.
gh Ghá ghour sa ghort agus gha gháuin sa ghary.

gh Gheóir Bleáclieh chun fieg is sbóirt.

ch A chara ghil cá rachadsa chun fáin inlsh ?
ch Is fear cial cheanuig ná ghá chél a múintear.
ng Tig er biál bóhir ní haishdear é ach cónggar.
ng Dá ngéling doit, ní ghélfá ghom.
ngh VÍ solas na gréni a tainghav go ságach sáv.

r Tá ruih an rásh ige.
r Éri na Ngäl go mairi shí gan bäl.
rh Ní sgarhad go brách le bláh na féli.
rh Láirhach 'na ghie sun.
h Do hig shé cosh tini 'na hig fén agus do ghóig shé
a hál, agus níor hig shé conas a hit sun amàch.

- sh Seán Ó Síothcháin agus é ag siubhal go seolta.
 sh Ag réabadh is ag briseadh slím-chranna seoil.
 g Sin agaibh an t-am agus gabhaidh le chéile.
 g Gile na gréine.
 c Cogadh carad caoi namhad.
 c Ceann na circe brice.
 gh Dhá ghabhar sa ghort agus dhá ghamhain sa gharrdha.
 gh Gheóbhair Baile Átha Cliath chun fiaidh is spóirt.
 ch A chara dhil cá rachadsa chun fáin anois ?
 ch Is fearr ciall cheannuigh ná dháchéilla múintear.
 ng Tigh ar béal bóthair ní haisdear é ach comhgar.
 ng Dá ngéillinn duit, ní ghéillfá dhom.
 ngh Bhí solas na gréine ag taitheamh go súgach sámh.
 r Tá ruith an ráis aige.
 r Éire na nGaedheal go mairidh sí gan baoghal.
 rh Ní sgarfad go bráth le bláth na féile.
 rh Láithreach 'na dhiaidh sun.
 h Do shuidh sé cois teine 'na thigh féin agus do dhóigh sé a shál, agus níor thuig sé conas a thuit san amach.

Exercises with Sentences on difficult

- br Súilín beog breac an vricín vig vric.
 pr Ní roiv éngi á priuca ach í á leoguint erhi.
 vr A vrérhi ba vingi ná éanluh na cuili.
 fr Gearam ó frêv an dufrshi go lér amach.
 mr Ní sdóc go mreacuid shiad.
 gl Ést, a vean, agus glac gach ní go suerc.
 gl Shachuín gleacy milish shleáuin.
 cl Is clufti an galar an grá.
 cl A cleachta na gleas a ví an cleasy.
 ghl Bín do ghlór ón bín do ghlór.
 ghl Tá ceó er na cnocuiv is er hfv an ghleana.
 chl A Chlana na Ngäl 's a ghälte ár guirp.
 chl Tá galar fém chlí ná dfbrid leá er bih uen.
 gr Giäsy ab ea Shiäna.
 cr VÍ shé a crih le hagala.
 ghr Ca vuil do ghrháir, a Vrien ?
 chr Ahirish er Chríost.
 sg Sgaip an sgy is sgúil an sguen.

Combinations of Sounds.

- br** Súilín beag breac an bhricín bhig bhric.
pr Ní raibh éinne á priocadh ach í á leogaint uirthé.
vr A bhréithre ba bhinne ná éanluith na coille.
fr Gearram ó phréimh an daoirse go léir amach.
mr Ní sdóc go mbreacaid siad.
gl Éist, a bhean, agus glac gach nídh go suaire.
gl Seachain gleacaidhe milis sleamhain.
cl Is claidhte an galar an grádh.
cl Ag cleachdadh na gcleas a bhí an cleasaidhe.
ghl Binn do ghlór ón binn do ghlór.
ghl Tá ceó ar na cnocaibh is ar thacibh an ghleanna.
chl A Chlanna na nGaedheal 's a ghaolta ár gcuirp.
chl Tá galar féim' chlí ná díbrid leagha ar bith usim.
gr Gréasaidhe ab eadh Séadna.
cr Bhí sé ag crith le heagla.
ghr Cá bhfuil do dhriotháir, a Bhriain.
chr Aithris ar Chríost.
sg Sgaip an sgaoi is sgaoil an sguaín.

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